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AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

SPECULATIONS OF THE MONARCHISTS—BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 20, 1873.

"The monarchy is made," says John Lemoinne, in the *Journal des Débats* of this morning, but notwithstanding the *ipse dixit* of this eminent writer, I must still be permitted to retain my doubts. On carefully counting up the partisans of monarchy it is found that there is a majority of fifteen votes, provided other members of the Left Centre, who have given their promise, stand firm to their verbal pledges. But this majority of fifteen would be entirely destroyed by the elections in nine departments now to be held, and the results are so certain that we may say with confidence, it would take a majority of nineteen to overcome them. In that case the monarchy would be literally made by a majority of only one, and that would probably be the vote of Mr. Speaker Buffet. I mention these things to show how closely the calculations are now made, but the Royalists hope to gain a few votes from the always vascillating Left Centre the moment they can prove that they have a secured majority, even of one voice. I wrote you that the elections would be held upon the 3d of November, two days before the reassembling of the Chamber, but after the results in the last elections the Ministers opposed the plan of Marshal MacMahon to test in this way the feeling of the country, and he yielded to their wishes because, as he says, he is the chief of a parliamentary Government, and has no right to take the responsibility of such acts. But the law prohibits a delay in filling vacancies beyond a certain limit, and without a violation of the law nine of these elections cannot be delayed beyond the 9th of November, the fourth day of the session. I wish to call particular attention to this fact, for the future of the country may hang upon it.

THE SITUATION.

Let me put the situation clearly. The Monarchists can now count up a majority of fifteen. If these elections were held on the 3d they would require a majority of nineteen to overcome them, and as these elections cannot be deferred later than the 9th of November, they are hence obliged to vote the monarchy during the first three days of the session or be defeated. This being the situation the tactics of the opposition will be apparent to any one accustomed to political life. The first step will be to introduce a proposition to defer the discussion of all constitutional questions until the vacancies in the Chamber have been filled. This will be a test vote. If the monarchists succeed in voting it down, they can at once vote the monarchy by a majority of about fifteen. If, on the other hand, this proposition is carried, as I believe now it will be, the monarchical project will be defeated, and there will be nothing left but the prolongation of the powers of Marshal MacMahon. About the time that this letter reaches you telegrams will begin to arrive showing the true state of the parties, but with the above in mind their meaning will be made clear.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

The interrogatory of Marshal Bazaine has terminated, and to-day the examination of the witnesses will begin, probably by M. De Kératry. So far as my judgment goes, without having given the long and comparative study to the evidence which would be necessary to arrive at a correct conclusion, I should say that the only strong points now against the Marshal are: 1. Not having made his attacks upon the enemy with sufficient vigor, (in which all the corps commanders must share the responsibility.) 2. His denial that he received on the 23d MacMahon's dispatch announcing the march to the relief of Metz. (The Marshal says that he received it on the 30th only, and knew nothing of the march before; while Col. Lewel, his enemy, says that he saw it in the 'Marshal's hand on the 23d.) 3. For not burning the flags and eagles. (It is proven that the Marshal did give orders to have them burned, but the order was so badly executed that only half were destroyed when the Germans heard of it. A note was then sent to Bazaine to say that unless this was stopped at once, the convention just signed would be annulled. The flags which had not been burned by the Marshal's orders had then to be given up.) 4. For not communicating with the Government of the 4th September. (On this point the Marshal says that this Government had never in any way communicated with him; that he occupied a position of which history offers no parallel, and that, having the safety of the army in his hands, he was not bound to run after governments formed by street mobs, which had never received the sanction of the people, and never communicated its authority to him.) This is the sum of the evidence, and it is upon the latter point that the shoe pinches. Marshal Bazaine was the last representative of established order in France. He was led to believe that the Germans would not treat with the revolution, and hence regarded his army as the last vestige of constituted authority. He thought that the Germans themselves would want to release his army, in order to preserve the country from anarchy and to guarantee the terms of the treaty of peace. I believe Prince Frederick Charles will testify that this was the idea of the moment, but abandoned when the Army of the Loire was defeated, and when the revolution appeared to gain a certain foothold in the country. I think that this is a pretty fair gist of the affair thus far, and the efforts of the accusation will be directed toward proving that Bazaine did receive MacMahon's dispatch on the 23d, and concealed it, and allowed MacMahon to be defeated in cold blood, in order to be, as he supposed, the sole arbiter of the destinies of the country. The military witnesses are generally favorable to the Marshal, but of course M. De Kératry and other members of the Government of September will lose no chance for insuring his conviction. A large and fashionable crowd now visits the Trianon every day, and among the richly-dressed ladies present, one sees the leading artistes of the Parisian theatres, and the fine flower of the demi-monde, who always manage to get tickets for such public ceremonies.

THE DUKE D'AUMALE.

I have desired to say a good word for the Duc D'Aumale, who richly deserves it, and an article in the Paris *Journal* sums up the points which were in my own mind. The journal says:

"We have never, so far as we are personally concerned, had the habit of going abroad in search of models to follow, or usages to imitate; each people has its own manners and customs, its habits, its own peculiar character and institutions, which would be nearly always difficult to transplant into the country of its nearest neighbors. Nevertheless, there are certain general principles which one would wish to see applied in France, and among them we may specially cite the respect due to the accused. In England it is a general principle and rule that an accused person shall be regarded as innocent up to the moment he has been legally condemned; and this delivery is pushed so far that if an individual before a tribunal makes use of language which might injure his defense later on, the Judge immediately gives him a warning to that effect. In France, generally speaking, it is not so; it is not for the accusation to prove its statement, but for the accused to prove his innocence if he can. It happens all too frequently, even, that an attempt is made to confuse the accused by questions, adroitly put, and to put him, when not understanding the drift of the queries, in contradiction with himself or with the witnesses. These reflections have been inspired by an observation on the part of one of our confrères, who almost reproached the President of the first council of war with having conducted the first three days of the interrogatory of Marshal Bazaine too much after the English fashion. Friday, the day after, one would have been inclined to think that the Duc D'Aumale desired to follow this advice, and adopt the system which habitually prevails in France, but on Saturday it was proven that his preferences were still for the English system, which he believes to be the true one, and we cannot give him too much praise for the impartiality, tact, and good taste with which he conducted the debates of this day."

The Duc D'Aumale aside, this extract is interesting, for it speaks of one abuse which is too common here. Every man accused is considered guilty until he proves his innocence; and in the Chambers, day after day, one sees the Judges with the *dossies* before them containing facts and dates trying to confound an accused who has to trust to his memory, and under the most trying of circumstances. I have sometimes thought that the English rules of evidence were faulty, (and hence our own,) but after observing the working of the system here I have come to the conclusion that ours, with all its faults, is by far preferable. The Duc D'Aumale's residence in England has given him an insight into the English mode of procedure, and he seems to adopt it here as far as possible. When he says "We will hear the witnesses upon this point," the remark generally refers to the prosecution and not as usual to the accused. It amounts to saying: "The prosecution has made a certain charge against you upon this point; they must prove it by their witnesses." In Chambers they would say: "Such is the charge against you; you must disprove it by the witnesses or be condemned upon it." The charges in the indictment are assumed to be true until disproved by the accused.

BAZAINE AND THE EMPEROR.

In many instances the Duc D'Aumale has acted like a Prince, but in none more so than in dealing with the charge that even the Imperialist Party and the Emperor had condemned the conduct of Bazaine. The Duke showed that he did not believe this story, and allowed the Marshal to put in evidence the following letter:

COWES, 17th August, 1872.

MY DEAR MARSHAL: We often think of you, and we cannot comprehend upon what the accusations against you can be based. I hope that your tribulations will soon come to an end, and that the trial will prove that you did all which lay within your power to do. Remember me to Madame la Maréchale, and believe in my sincere friendship.

NAPOLEON.

This letter put a sudden end to all the charges of this character in the report, and the Duke receives it as conclusive upon this point.

METROPOLITAN INCIDENTS.

Game is becoming very plentiful in Paris, not in the shops where a small partridge sells for a dollar, but running wild about the streets, and furnishing some capital hunting. One day we hear of a chase after a wild boar; then a magnificent stag is hunted down the Boulevard Sebastopol followed by hundreds of people, and with all the dogs in the quarter yelping upon his track. Most of these animals who thus escape from the market are soon caught, but one fine deer recently took the "key to the fields," and was last seen making for the forest of Bondy. Some very fine hunting is now offered at the Jardins D'Acclimatation, nine foxes having escaped in a single night. They made a fine meal from the rare ducks in the pool, adding an American canvass-back to the repast, without celery, and then going into hiding for the day. Unfortunately they forgot to take the feathers away with them, and with these evidences the rascals were soon traced. After several exciting hunts all have been netted but three, who are wily old animals and not easily traced, and these three make a nightly feast of waterfowl worth a guinea each. As the foxes are also valuable the Director does not want to shoot them, but he will have to do so if they are not caught very soon, for each fox is eating his head off in fine ducks.

MODERN WIFE-TREATMENT.

When sitting before the Café Tortoni these fine Autumn evenings, I frequently hear a man crying a pamphlet entitled "The way to treat a wife according to her deserts." Having no particular use for advice of this nature, I have never paid attention to the book, but am sorry for it to-day. It may have been here that the workman Lelasseur, 20 Rue Duroc, gleaned his method of treating a wife. Saturday morning the Police heard the cries of a woman in this house, and on following the sounds came to a room from which the cries for help proceeded. The door was locked, and the agent called to the woman to open the door. She replied that she was chained and could not. The agent went to the Commissaire of the quarter for authority to break open the door, the woman having said that she was alone and that her life was not in danger; and a locksmith had to be called in before the door could be forced. They there found a young woman chained by the leg to the wall. Her husband and father worked in the same shop, and at nineteen years of age (a few months ago) she was married against her will to her father's choice. After a time the young workman became jealous, (not without reason, it is said,) and ordered his wife not to leave her room. Two hours later he ran home from his shop and found her absent. The next day he found means for preventing that, and had made a ring just the size of her garter, and attached a chain to it some five feet long. Before going out in the morning he attached the chain to the wall with a staple, and clasping the ring about his wife's leg above the knee, locked it with a padlock and put the key in his pocket. He then locked the door and carried off that key, having beat his wife black and blue to make her submit to the operation. When arrested this model husband was very much astonished; said that his wife had only what she merited, and thought he had a right to do as he pleased with his own wife. The father appeared to be pretty much of the same opinion.

LAST RAIL ON THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE LAID.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The last rail on the International Bridge over the Niagara River, at Buffalo, was laid yesterday, completing an all-rail communication via the Grand Trunk Railway between Boston, New-York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. A train with officials passed over to-day. The formal opening will take place at noon to-morrow, after which all the trains via the Grand Trunk Railway will pass regularly over the bridge, avoiding all transfer or ferriage.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—There has been scarcely anything doing in printing cloths during the past week. The nominal price is 5½@5¾. A few small sales are reported at 5@5¼ cash, but not enough to justify a quotation.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRIVATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED—A HARD WINTER APPREHENDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873.

The Continental Hotel occupies, in this city, much the same position as the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New-York, inasmuch as it is the rendezvous for merchants and others to discuss the condition of affairs and future prospects, in times of excitement such as the present, when the whole system of business and finance is in a precarious condition. To-day the hall and corridors, from mid-day until late in the evening, have been thronged with people anxiously talking over the situation and listening to the innumerable schemes, some of them of the wildest nature, by which it is proposed to bring about an amelioration of the present condition. Judging from the general tenor of the remarks of those whose opinions are considered usually sound, it seems to be thought that the Government ought to at once devise some means to afford relief in the shape of an immediate issue of currency, or in some other way to relieve the present stringency. It is thought that a meeting of Congress should be called and a law passed for the issue of convertible bonds or certificates, bearing four per cent. interest, which might be held by the banks and savings institutions in the country as a reserve and investment, which would relieve the existing pressure. For if such a system were inaugurated, it is argued, the country banks, instead of, as they now are obliged to do, sending their balances to New-York for investment in order to earn interest with which to pay their depositors, would be better satisfied to hold these Government securities, which they could at once convert into money in time of need. By the adoption of this plan, it is thought a large proportion of the greenbacks held, more especially by the savings banks, would be released and made available for the daily wants. The universal feeling of depression still exists, and, if I am not mistaken, in a greater degree than ever, and on all sides and among the members of every trade the expression is that no improvement is expected for some time, and, in fact, that the worst has yet to come. The present outlook is most discouraging.

A HARD WINTER FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE FEARED.

There appears to be but little suffering at present among the operatives and laborers who have so suddenly been turned out of employment, but the gravest fears are entertained that the privations and misery which will prevail during the coming Winter will be such as were never before experienced. The more prudent of the working people, it is thought, have some funds laid up, which will enable them to weather the storm for some time. Especially is this the case among those who are usually unemployed during the Winter. There is, however, a very large class ordinarily employed all the year round, who live up to every penny of their wages, and never think of providing a store in case of need. These are the people who will suffer most. Up to to-day but a very small amount of money has been withdrawn from the savings banks, in comparison with the amounts deposited, but there is every reason to believe that the drain upon those institutions during the next few months will be very great. It will, however, be gradual, as all have adopted the rule of requiring a notice of withdrawal varying from twelve to sixty days, as provided by their rules. There is also another class of workpeople who are likely to suffer, viz.: those who have been in the habit of paying all their savings into the building societies in order to procure their own homes. Although they will as a consequence have no rent to pay, yet, as they are deprived of their usual income, there will be no ready money on which they can fall back for the necessaries of life. In such cases there is but little reason to doubt that they will be treated with great leniency by the grocers, but still help will be needed in substantial form from those who have means to aid them. The papers here to-day have issued appeals to those who have means at disposal to come forward and send in subscriptions to a general fund to be applied to the assistance of the deserving. The *Sunday Transcript*, in an editorial upon this subject, says:

"We have no doubt that the public will, for the sufferers and suffering at home, do everything within their power to do. Those who have means will give of their abundance, and out of this abundance blessing will come. It is, however, of the greatest importance that whatever aid is given shall be well directed, and that, above all things, it shall be bestowed, not as alms, but as a fraternal offering from man to man, from family to family, from the plenty of prosperity to the worthy victims of adversity. All who have callings and business and occupation, can give and should give, and will give; and attention is directed to the impending privations of the poor, that benevolence may not be wasted upon unworthy objects, and that the charity of the community—which in its highest and best sense is simply brotherhood—may reach workers who have no work, industrious hands that are idle, and the poor who are not paupers by profession or practice. For paupers the city provides. For the worthy poor the great heart of a great city should thrill and throb with the ardor of generous manhood, the hand of which is never closed in time of trouble, and the ear of which is ever open to appeals for aid."

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

In every branch of the dry-goods business from the jobbers and large merchants down to the small retailer the same reply is met with in answer to inquiries upon the subject of business, viz.: That there is absolutely nothing doing. The merchants say they experience considerable difficulty in making collections, and that since the setting in of the panic their sales have dwindled down to almost nothing. The retailers say that their sales are getting less every day. This is accounted for by the fact that on every side the people are beginning to see the necessity of exercising the most rigid economy in all things relating to their personal expenditure. The immense number of operatives discharged from the factories and works in and around this city must naturally have great influence on the trade of the dry-goods stores, for, after all, it is from the money expended by the masses that their profits are derived. The news that Claflin & Co., of New-York, had not suspended, as was rumored, was hailed here with the utmost satisfaction; for had they failed a large number of manufacturers and small houses here and throughout the country would also have been involved. There are, and have been during the past two days, rumors affecting firms, wholesale and retail, both here and in New-York. They had, however, but little effect, yet they tend to increase the uneasy feeling that drives timid people to hoard their greenbacks, rather than intrust it to banks or other investments.

THE IRON TRADE.

Matters in connection with the iron industries in this neighborhood present a most discouraging appearance, and there seems to be every indication that they will yet be worse. Since the commencement of the present financial troubles the orders received have been gradually decreasing week by week, necessitating the discharge of a considerable number of hands, or resort to the system of working on short time. At the Pascal Iron Works, Morris Tasker & Co., the number of men usually employed is 1,600, but last week this number was decreased to 1,200, and to-morrow a reduction of eight per cent, in the wages paid to these will be made. It is claimed that none of the skilled men have been discharged, and that only the laborers whose places can be filled at any time have been sent away, and that this course is usual this time of the year. It is also said by the managers that the worst point has been reached, and that orders are coming in better than two weeks ago. If such is the case, whence the necessity for discharging so many hands and reducing wages? It is said by this firm that they experience very great difficulty in making collections, but that they have no difficulty in obtaining money to carry on their operations. At the Southwark Boiler Works the orders are decreasing every day, as they have been throughout the year. Some trouble was experienced by this concern a short time since by a notice issued to the men that a reduction in the price of labor would be made of seven and a half per cent. The men, rather than accede to this, went out on strike, but finally returned and agreed to the reduction. This firm will go on at full time as long as these contracts last, but no longer. The Baldwin Locomotive Works have discharged nearly one-half their men. They usually employ 3,000. Work has also been reduced to three-quarter time. The men employed in these works are, most of them, in a position to get along without assistance, as it has been their practice to hand over to the firm the surplus of their wages, for which they received interest at six per cent. As a rule they have been saving, and most of them have small balances yet to their favor, while others have from $200 to $3,000. The other iron works are mostly reducing their force and the wages paid. The present trouble has, however, been most felt by those engaged in the construction of railroad material. It is conceded that thus far the banks have evinced every desire to aid them to carry on their operations, and that when a proper showing can be given no difficulty is felt in obtaining money; but that when the slightest doubt prevails the banks do not care to go in, and then the most usurious rates have to be paid, even to get money to pay wages.

THE COAL TRADE.

The effect upon the coal trade of the money stringency has not been as great as was expected, but unless the manufacturing establishments and iron foundries soon resume their full trade, this important branch of the Pennsylvania industry must suffer considerably. Prices are already beginning to decline, especially for anthracite, and a further reduction is expected.

OHIO.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS IN THE WEST—DULL TIMES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1873.

If business men in all the cities of our land are as gruff and sour and ill-natured as those of this beautiful and growing capital city of Ohio, their wives and house-servants surely have a heap that is disagreeable to put up with. Every man of affairs here wears an unpleasant, reproachful look day in and day out, with no signs of a change for the better And all because business is dull, wretchedly dull. The attendant results of the late financial revulsion are upon this community like hideous nightmare, from which there is no wakening. Men read that the cotton and woolen mills and print works at Cohoes, the largest in the world, have closed, throwing thousands of mechanics and laborers out of employment, and they wonder whence the next discouraging report will come, and how much greater will be the depression of the times on Columbus. Not a manufacturing establishment, not a wholesale or retail dry-goods house, not a merchant tailoring shop, not a millinery or fancy-goods store, not even a pea-nut stand, but what complains bitterly of the extreme dullness of trade. People that have wares of any kind to dispose of are expected to sell "on tick," and then wear out boot-leather to the worth of the bill in fruitless endeavors to collect it. Such in brief is the general business situation in this chief city of Central Ohio. And if there was anything to encourage the hope that the worst has been seen and felt, it would be an invaluable relief to many distracted minds; but the majority of men seem to contend, from the numerous failures daily reported in both Eastern and Western cities, that the month just drawing to a close has been one of business vigor compared with what the Winter months will bring forth.

PAST UNDERSTANDING.

What bothers people of average financial intellect most is to understand why the times should be so "hard" when there is precisely the same amount (if not a little more) of money in the country now that there was before Jay Cooke precipitated the panic, and it is just as valuable. This is a problem I know as little about as the next ignoramus on finances; but my guess would be that there is more than the usual amount of currency locked up in private money vaults and sewed up in old stocking legs, and thus foolishly kept out of circulation.

THE EFFECT ON MANUFACTORIES.

During the past week some of the manufactories in Columbus—on which the city has been prospering so abundantly within recent years—have given indubitable evidence that the financial pinch is severer than we have yet thought it.

The Ohio Bent Works Company, manufacturers of carriage and wagon wood-work, have temporarily suspended, leaving quite a number of men to look elsewhere for something to do. It was not a very extensive establishment, but nevertheless it had been doing a right good business.

The Ohio Tool Works Company, one of the leading establishments of the kind in the West, are running on half time, and at a reduction of ten per cent wages to their men. George Gere is President.

The Piqua Locomotive and Car Works here, owned by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and which employ some 300 machinists, have decided upon a reduction of fifteen per cent., both as to men and wages.

The firm of Ayers, Mithoff & Dan, bent-work manufacturers, have felt obliged to reduce the time of employing their men one-half.

To compensate somewhat for these stoppages and reductions, we have the new blast furnace of the Franklin Iron Company, which was fired up yesterday for the first time. Isaac Eberly is President The commencing of operations at present was not a matter of choice by this furnace company. They purchased a very large supply of iron ore some two months or more ago, before the price of iron tumbled, and they could not avoid losing money at first, whatever they did—whether they went into blast or not. They have received pledges of assistance from Columbus banking-houses for the next three or four months, at the end of which time they calculate that their returns will be sufficient to enable them to go forward unaided. The intention is to run the furnace very moderately for a time. It is a large fifty-ton furnace, but will be run as low as twenty-five tons per day, if possible.

About two months since a company, called the Columbus Window-glass Company, was organized, at the head of which was F. C. Sessions. An available piece of ground was purchased, and the erection of suitable buildings for extensive glass works was immediately proceeded with. The crash came, but through perseverance and untiring energy on the part of the management, the work went on, and now the structure is far advanced, and the enterprise promises to be a most successful one after all.

The Columbus Iron Company's furnace, of which R. E. Neil is President, is running under full headway, and does not seem to give any evidence that it feels the money pressure keenly.

Probably the most flourishing institution in the city, under all depressing circumstances, is the Columbus Rolling Mill, which began operations only about six months ago. R. S. Brown is President. It has some very big contracts, made before the panic, and is working up pig-iron purchased at the present low prices. I understand it is realizing a profit of eight hundred dollars a day now. It has been a grand success from the first. Last week it turned out six hundred and eight tons of railroad iron—the largest run it ever made in one week.

The Columbus Machine Company, Peter Ambos President, are enlarging their works on an extensive scale. Their new building, when completed, will be one of the largest of the kind in the State, and they hope to be able to finish it without any temporary suspension of work. This establishment is, like nearly all the manufactories of this city, backed by men of substantial wealth.

The Franklin Machine Company, D. H. Boyce President, are still running on full time, and feel confident that they can worry through the pinch without cutting down. They do a big business, and would have been engaged at this time in enlarging their works and buildings had it not been for the unfortunate monetary disorder.

The large furniture manufactories of Holm, Bellows & Butler, the Columbus Cabinet Company, and the Ohio Furniture Company have severally abated nothing, although they are, like many others, driven

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

BETTER TIMES ANTICIPATED.

For weeks past the general cry has been that the country was going headlong to rack and ruin; that the financial system is unsound, and that it will not stand the tests to which it is subjected by times of panic; that the banks are rotten, and that their lines of discount have been too largely extended; that the mercantile community will be unable to meet maturing paper, and consequently that universal failure shall ensue. This gloomy view of the present and future is mostly heralded and indorsed by people who have no money, no credit, and to whom panic or prosperity brings about the same rations. The panic originally arose from the extreme stringency of money, which, on account of its scarcity, was very hard to get. The trouble began when greenbacks in Wall street lent for one per cent. per day. It was an easy task for operators in stocks working for a decline to knock down prices when people were unable to pay the interest required for carrying stocks. The failures of a large number of houses, owing to the sudden and tremendous fall, could not be averted. A few trust companies, a hundred brokers, several banks, and a dozen banking-houses, all loaded up with stocks and securities of every nature, went by the board. There is little else to chronicle. The parties who have failed did so because money could not be obtained to help them out of their difficulties. The reason why money was dear is obvious. The crops of cotton and grain in the West and South were larger than was ever known. Money left Wall street, as it always does in the Fall of the year, to buy up and move the crops. A greater sum was needed than in previous years. When the money went away the bottom dropped out of the stock market. If stocks had not been held at high prices there would have been no such panic. It was an attempt to hold up Wall street while money was needed for the legitimate demands of the business interests of the country. The money in circulation was too little to hold up stocks, pay for the enormous crops of grain and cotton, and move them to the sea-board. The panic, then, began on account of the stringency in money, which was not artificial, but brought about in the ordinary cause of events. Confidence has been shaken now by the numerous failures and the chatter concerning the instability of the moneyed institutions. A restoration of public confidence in the safety of the banks and an ample supply of money will bring about speedy recovery. As panic began on account of monetary stringency, so it will end by relaxation in the rates of interest and proofs furnished that this will be permanent. We have the money now. There is more in circulation by fifty millions of dollars than six weeks ago. The banks have drawn largely upon their legal reserve. The Government has paid out the surplus of $15,000,000 in purchases of bonds, and has also drawn largely upon the $44,000,000 reserve. Millions of gold have been sent over from the Bank of England, which are now in active use here. The country needed more money, and it has been obtained. The truth is that before long currency will be a glut, and four per cent. be considered a high rate of interest. Every manufactory that closes, and every iron forge which shuts down, instead of adding to the general stringency in money, tends to make it more easy. Money is dearest when there is the greatest call for it to use in business requirements. It is cheap when it seeks investment instead of being sought for. That great distress will come among the laboring classes this Winter is certain. The hoards of the savings banks will be largely drawn upon, and the deposits in these institutions will be few and far between. The money accumulated by the poor and middle classes will be drawn out and expended. But the butcher, grocer, baker, and merchant will take this money to the national banks and leave on deposit what is not needed for immediate use. The country banks will become "flush" and transmit their surplus to the New-York banks. Business men who can give good security will be able to get all the money they want on the easiest terms. There are none who can furnish securities so easily as railroads and stock-brokers. It is plain that the financial depression, so far as they are concerned, will be of short continuance. But many will say, "There is no confidence in the banks, and people will not risk their money with them." The public look to the banks always as the safest depositories for their money, and those which have passed through the crisis so far will not be apt to succumb. More than that. The action of the associated banks of New-York so far has been wise and united. With an immense capital, and with enormous deposits, if they are resolved to assist each other there can be no danger of any one going to the wall. It would be idle to suppose that any run upon a bank could be successful, if the combined capital of all the banks were ready to oppose it. This is practically the position in which the banks have stood, and where they still remain. They will not allow any one of their number to fail. So the depositors are safe. This alone is sufficient to restore confidence among the people who use the banks as depositories in New-York. When the banking institutions throughout the country appreciate this fact, they will have no hesitation in keeping the amounts, above what are required in their own vaults for calls from their customers in New-York, to which money naturally gravitates, and where it is most needed. For some time past money has been kept out of its ordinary channels, and as a consequence the banks have been poor and unable to assist business men. Most of this trouble arose from lack of confidence. It is now returning. On Saturday, the first day of the discontinuance of the pooling arrangement, the banks gained $4,000,000 of legal tenders. So soon as it became known that the loan certificates would be issued to any bank needing them, and that the banks were consequently above suspicion, confidence began to return, and the stock market, quick to respond to any favorable or depressing influence, advanced from one to seven per cent. Business men went down town on Saturday believing that half of the banks were about to fail, owing to the discontinuance of the pooling arrangement. Brokers believed that stocks and bonds would sell for almost nothing, and went short of the market. The banks did not fail, and will not. They are well fortified, and every day will add to their strength and ability to respond to the requirements of customers. So the brokers who sold everything short were badly caught, and in many instances settled up their losses before the close of the day. The stories concerning the probable suspensions and failures of mercantile houses turned out to be without foundation. A. & W. Sprague, of Providence, are of course unable to meet their paper; but their assets are enormous, and it is impossible for their creditors to lose in the final settlement. It is probable that an extension will be granted, and that in a short time, when money grows easy, as it surely will, they will be enabled to go on comparatively unscathed. So far as H. B. Claflin's affairs are concerned, about which there has been so much dispute, it can be said that he will go on as he has done for years back. He has refused the assistance of the banks, and his largest creditors have agreed to grant him an extension, which is all that is needed. When a man goes to a bank and asks to have his note renewed, it would be deemed foolish and ungenerous to busily circulate the rumor that he was about to suspend. Mr. Claflin, so far as can be ascertained, has not asked the bank to renew the notes which bear his indorsement. He has met every one of them promptly, and has asked some of his largest creditors to give him time to meet his engagements. If they have consented to do so, believing in his ability to pay them when he says he will, it is their business and Mr. Claflin's, and no one's else. Every stock broker, and probably every banking-house in Wall street, at times sends out men to the corner of Broad-street and Exchange Place to borrow money needed to carry stocks and go on with their regular business. What would be said of a paper or a man taking hold of this fact to spread the rumor that the house was in a precarious condition because its broker was trying to borrow money or sell exchange? Sometimes these stock houses want renewals of loans. Is it then justifiable to announce their probable suspension because they need money for a few additional days? And yet there is little difference in the case of the dry-goods merchant and of the stock-broker. It is time enough to announce a man's failure when he don't pay, can't pay, or won't pay. So long as Mr. Claflin's paper has not gone to protest, nor his creditors demanded money which they could not get, he has not failed, and it is believed by those who are acquainted with the state of his affairs that he will pull through all right.

It is a matter of comment that so far the mercantile community have held out nobly, and in the cases which have been brought most prominently before the public where houses have been questioned, it has been found that their assets were far in excess of their liabilities, and that taking them as samples of the rest the business interests are sound to the core. The banks will now be able to extend the assistance needed, and recovery from the panic will be rapid. That the financial system of the country is excellent needs no better proof than that right in the time of panic greenbacks have steadily appreciated in value and are now within eight and one-half per cent. of gold. That the national banking system is sound and unshaken, is also evident when throughout the panic greenbacks and national bank notes have been of equal value and have all steadily risen to a par with gold. The severe "scooping" to which the street generally was treated, on Saturday, as bears in stocks, will be a warning that unless some event, altogether unlooked for, of a depressing nature occurs shortly, it will not be wise to sell anything not on hand. The banks, now interested in advancing prices, the public eager to invest in securities of real value, and a few heavy operators ready to make things warm at the first opportunity, render a bear movement extremely hazardous. Much of the faith of the bears is at present pinned to the probabilities of trouble in England, which has, so far, gone comparatively unscathed. Whether there will be financial disaster there is as yet problematical. The Bank of England raised its rate of discount to eight per cent. on Saturday, which is not regarded as favorable. But even with troubles in London, prices have gone so low here that the influence will be not at all demoralizing. Erie, of course, will be knocked to pieces, but the amount held in New-York is so small that if it should be wiped out of existence there would only be a trifling loss, which would be made mostly by the German bankers.

The defaults in railroad interest on Saturday, which had been magnified into something enormous before their occurrence, turned out to be comparatively light. The St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad did not pay on Saturday, but will make their interest good to-day. The Central Branch of the Union Pacific is funding its coupons, under an arrangement with its bondholders. The Kansas Pacific, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the St. Louis and South-eastern, defaulted. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch have issued a circular to the bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in which they regret the nonpayment of the interest. An extract is contained in the financial column.

The banking-house of Lloyd, Cassatt & Co., of No. 13 South Third street, Philadelphia, it is understood, have no connection with Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., of this City, except as correspondents, and are in no way affected by the failure of the latter house.

A NEW BANKING INSTITUTION.

Steps have been taken for the formation, at this centre of banking in the United States, of a banking institution to be devoted entirely to the grain interests of the interior. The movement is in the hands of private bankers of this City having established business connections. The capital, as proposed, is to be $500,000, and is to represent the interests of a large number of national banks in the grain-producing sections of the country. It is, if possible, to be organized under the National Banking act, and is to be designated the National Grain and Stock Bank. It is intended to serve the best interests of producers by the establishment of immediate relations and the avoidance of middle-men—especially the class of speculators who operate at the larger centres of the West. If it should accomplish the designs of its originators, it will confer a very great benefit upon the farming classes by affording to them larger returns on their production, and will be a practical realization of the object which the granges have had in view.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, with south-westerly winds and increasing cloudy weather; very heavy rain has fallen in the Western Gulf, with easterly winds and threatening weather in all the Gulf States; cloudy weather, occasional light rain and north-easterly winds prevail in the South Atlantic States; north-westerly winds, falling temperature, clear and clearing weather in the North-west and upper lake region; south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain in the Ohio Valley; fresh south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and light rain in the lower lake region; increasing cloudiness and south-westerly winds in New-England.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lake region and thence to Kentucky and Missouri, low temperature, occasional snow, north-westerly winds, and clearing weather.

For the lower lakes and southward to the Ohio Valley, westerly and north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and light rain, clearing by the afternoon.

For the Gulf States falling temperature, winds veering to north-westerly, with cloudy weather and rain.

For the South Atlantic States north-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rain.

For the Middle States, southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, followed by falling temperature and north-westerly winds.

For New-England, south-westerly winds, increasingly cloudy weather, and rains.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The *Daily Call* publishes an account of serious charges against Gen. O. H. LeGrange, Superintendent of the Mint in this city, and says that the specifications have been forwarded to Washington. One of the charges is that he has sold material and machinery at private sale instead of at public auction, and that several thousand dollars received in this way, was never accounted for. Another charge is that of the general looseness in the business and working of the mint, and that the Superintendent employed incompetent persons at the dictation of Billy Carr, in the interest of the Central Pacific Company, discharging competent employes to make places for them, and that he assessed his employes for Nevada election purposes in the interest of certain candidates to the extent of about $2,000. There are thirteen charges in all.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 2.—On account of a general reduction of the wages of the employes of the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad Company, the engineers, firemen, machinists, and blacksmiths quit work. Some delay in the trains resulted, but the company has succeeded in supplying the places of the engineers and firemen, so as not to interfere with the passenger service. The company has ordered a reduction of twenty per cent. to be made. The employes are willing to work on short time, but object to a decrease of per diem. The company will not recede. No demonstrations have been made by the employes.

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—George Daft, a telegraph operator, was instantly killed this morning at the Fulton Station on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. He jumped from a train while in motion, and, falling under the wheels, was run over. His body was horribly mutilated.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE NEW PROGRAMME OF THE RIGHT—MONARCHY, WITH A LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Deputies of the Right are generally in favor of proclaiming the Monarchy, and appointing the Prince De Joinville Lieutenant General of the Kingdom at the reopening of the Assembly.

The Orleans Princes have reiterated verbally the assurances that they will not compete with each other for the throne.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES WILL NOT ACCEPT THE LIEUTENANCY OF THE KINGDOM.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Orleans Princes have united in a formal declaration that they will not accept the Lieutenancy of the Kingdom, and thus they do to avoid all appearance of competing with the Count De Chambord. All the fractions of the Right have consequently agreed to move the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. There is a difference of opinion as to the length of time. Some favor making MacMahon President for life, and others for extending his term six or ten years.

All are determined to continue the existence of the present Assembly, and a motion will probably be introduced postponing its dissolution three years.

It is rumored that an attempt will be made to arm the Government with dictatorial powers similar to those granted in 1852, and to introduce a bill prohibiting elections for vacancies in the Assembly until the Electoral law is amended.

The Left have resolved to demand immediate elections to fill the vacant seats.

It is stated that MacMahon's forthcoming message to the Assembly will ask for the extension of his term of office for so long a time as may be required to strengthen the authority of the Government in order to imbue the nation with confidence.

SPAIN.

HEALTH OF CASTELAR—INSUBORDINATION AMONG THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—President Castelar is better. He was able to go out yesterday.

Reports received by the Government represent that demoralization and insubordination among the insurgents are culminating. The released convicts closely watch their leaders for fear they will betray them.

The German squadron, which was at Malaga, has suddenly sailed for Cartagena.

A COMPLICATION WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 3—5 A. M.—A telegram from Cartagena to the *Times* says the insurgents have arrested a Prussian subject named Giraud, and refuse to surrender him on the demand of the German Consul, declaring that he is a spy from Madrid. A serious complication with the German Government is probable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OUT OF A NEW-YORK STEAMER.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—The Inman steamship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Murray, from New-York Oct. 23, arrived here at 10:30 P. M.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The steam-ship Holsatia, which sailed from Southampton Saturday, for New-York, took $412,000 in specie.

AUSTRIA.

A DECORATION CONFERRED BY THE EMPEROR ON AN EXHIBITOR.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph upon Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company, of New-York.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION CLOSED.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—The Universal Exhibition was formally closed at 4 P. M. to-day, without special ceremonies.

GERMANY.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Koenigsmarck, Minister of Agriculture, has resigned, and Blankenburg has been appointed his successor.

ITALY.

THE REPORTED ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA DENIED.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The report of a violent eruption of Mount Ætna, telegraphed specially to the London *Daily News* of yesterday, is pronounced false.

TURKEY.

BOSNIAN DIFFICULTY ARRANGED.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—The Bosnian difficulty has been arranged. Turkey has removed the offending functionaries and pardoned the political refugees.

YELLOW FEVER.

AN ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE CHARITABLE FUND REVEALED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 2.—The *Appeal* contains particulars of an alleged fraud practiced on the Commissary Department of the Howard Association by Mayor Paul Cicalla. It is charged that he made requisitions for supplies in the name of a widow lady known to be destitute; that he secured supplies for food and clothing for herself and family of eight persons, and four orphans of her sister, a victim of the yellow fever, for thirty days, and appropriated the same to his own use.

LESS FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 2.—The weather is cloudy, with every indication of rain. The rising temperature and gloomy weather destroy the hopes of an early riddance of fever, and, if there is rainy weather for the next day or two, as is anticipated, an increase in the number of new cases may be expected. The mortuary list at 6 o'clock P. M. was not as favorable as the people were led to hope. The total deaths were thirteen, of which seven were from fever.

ACTING MAYOR CICALLA'S MISAPPROPRIATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 2.—There is an intense excitement of indignation against the Ex-Acting Mayor, Cicalla. He admitted the facts charged to-day, but it is supposed he will shield himself in law, behind the power of the Mayor to control the distribution of supplies for general relief. His only offense in the eyes of the law is forging the signature of a lady to a requisition. On learning yesterday that the matter would be made public, Cicalla took an armful of the ill-gotten articles to the lady's house and offered them to her, but she refused to receive them. It has also leaked out that Cicalla also secured a lot of wines, two pairs of fine blankets, and some other articles, in the same manner.

THE MEMPHIS AID FUND.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—The Memphis absentees, who have been making collections here for the sufferers in that city, abandoned their committee organization last night, their efforts in this direction being no longer necessary. The collection amounted to nearly $5,000. Most of the absentees will leave for home to-morrow.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A STORY OF PIKE'S PEAK.

MANITOU, Colorado, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1873.

The first snow of the season fell last night—a light storm, but it has metamorphosed our lovely little valley, where flowers and green things and infatuated tourists linger longest. Old Pike's Peak has got his Winter night-cap on, and looks most venerable and imposing—like the grandfather of all the mountains. Below, the snow will remain but for a few hours; up there, it is probably a fixture till the Spring, and how passing beautiful it is, no one can know who has not looked upon it under such a sun as this. Now for my story. Some three weeks ago, at our respectable elevation here, which, I believe, ranks Mount Washington, we received the following gracious invitation to come up higher:

"The undersigned members of the United States Signal Corps have the honor to respectfully request the pleasure of your company at the opening of the Summit Station, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1873."

This was signed by the "Observer in Charge" and his assistants, and bore date, "United States Signal Office, Summit of Pike's Peak, Colorado Territory, 14,216 feet above sea level." With this startling invitation came to us a detailed and dazzling verbal programme. The guests of the Signal Corps were expected to spend the night of the 10th on the dread summit—some said, were to be lodged and feasted at the new station for two nights and one entire day. Afterward, we heard that there was to be music and dancing—actually a ball to grace the occasion—with white kids, "biled shirts," and "tooth-pick coats;" but, I believe, there was never any solid foundation for this rumor. Yet it was a novel and a magnificent idea to have a grand gathering of gay ladies and grave savans, with festivities of any kind, at so sublime an elevation, amid the fine, electrical airs, under the sweeping clouds of heaven. It would be like a wonderful play on the most stupendous stage, with the most glorious and awful scenery in the world. My daughter had already accepted an invitation to join a large party of friends, going up from Manitou by the new trail, prepared to camp at the lake, some six miles below the summit, and expecting to finish the ascent and make the entire descent the next day. It was a big undertaking, especially as they were burdened with all sorts of supplies, wraps, and traps, not having the special providence of the Signal Corps to depend on, and my maternal heart was cast down with anxiety. Yet I felt that as your correspondent I must reserve myself for the grand, festive, scientific, and national occasion. That party came down all safe and sound the next day at sunset, but brought appalling accounts of savage cold, and of the fierce winds that howled and shrieked about their camp at the lake, and tore them off their horses, and tumbled them off their feet at the summit. But they had struck the tail of the great September storm, sweeping over the Rocky Mountains from east to west. We judged, and with reason, that it would be milder and stiller up there in October.

The golden days rolled on and brought the goldenest day of all—the momentous Friday, the 10th of the month. We laughed at the old marine superstition when we saw it dawn in matchless splendor, warm, and almost still. I had returned the day before from a fatiguing trip to Pueblo, and, unfortunately, arose with a headache, which somewhat demoralized me. Prudent friends advised me not to venture on so grave an undertaking in such a condition and at so late a season of the year, reminding me of the well-known treachery of the wicked old Pike, who sometimes, with his bald head bathed in sunlight, knocks down his visitors with tornadoes and steals all their vitality with ferocious cold. I wavered, then I rallied; I gave up; I resolved; then I hesitated again. The woman who hesitates loses her horse. The first I knew, mine, or the one I had spoken for, was gone—lent to another and a bolder party. Then—I am proud of the fact, for it shows decision of character and iron nerve—just as soon as—the very moment that I found I could not go—I was determined to go. I dressed in ten minutes—actually in ten minutes. I ordered a carriage; had put in it my saddle and bridle and red camping blankets, then sprang in myself, and not stopping to bid a tender farewell to my only child, lest it should melt my stern resolve, dashed away toward "the old town," Colorado City, hoping there to obtain a horse and intercept the grand procession of Pike's Peakers, which was to leave the "new town," Colorado Springs, at 9 A. M. It was already considerably past that hour, but they had three miles to come. Arrived at this venerable metropolis, I drove to the first livery-stable. No horses—not even a mule. I drove to the second and last stable. There was but one pony belonging to the establishment sturdy enough to carry a woman of my size up Pike's Peak, and he had just been turned out to grass after a Summer of hard service; besides he was uncommonly spirited, and had never been mounted by one of the weaker and timider sex. But science is remorseless and rash. I said I would take him, and all the risks, if he could be caught. You see, it seemed to me that if I did not make Pike's Peak on that day my life would be a signal failure. I think my spirit and resolve were contagious. The gallant stable man started off at once, halter in hand, and soon passed out of sight over the windy, brown hills. I sat in the carriage, calmly waiting upon fate, and lo, as I waited, I beheld, away at my right, the long procession of pilgrims slowly filing over the foot-hills, evidently making no account of me or my fortunes. They were taking a short cut to Bear Creek Cañon, and not coming through the old town at all! Then, for the first time, my courage failed me, and I talked of giving up; but my good driver cheered me by the assurance that if I could get my horse within half an hour I could overtake them by riding hard. I resolved to ride hard, if so be that I could ride at all. In a very brief time we heard the clatter of hoofs, and, looking round, saw the stable man coming like the wind, on a fiery, compact little horse—the very animal for such an emergency. Never was pony more expeditiously saddled, bridled, and mounted. My blankets were strapped on behind me. I took my water-proof before me. A kind woman came running out of a house near by with a cup of water and a "good speed!" I called out my thanks and adieus, and was off—at first on a round trot—a good deal too round—then on a lope, then on a long, swinging gallop that rapidly devoured the distance. The mouth of the cañon had ere this swallowed up the party I hoped to join, but I knew that by following the trail and keeping the telegraph poles in sight I would have them at last. I was not destined to go far on the wild way alone. Seeing two horsemen riding hard behind me, I took them not for highwaymen, but for what they proved to be—friends, and belated excursionists, and drew rein, till they came up. They proved also pleasant companions, and after they joined me the ride was without loneliness or anxiety, and so intensely enjoyable. Bear Creek Cañon was not altogether new to me, but I saw that day for the first time the grander and more rugged portion of it. The creek is pure, full, and sparkling, rushing along with arrowy swiftness, and leaping down the rocks as in a mad frolic, making innumerable falls, some of them of considerable height and wonderful beauty. The foliage for the greater part of the way is very luxuriant, and is now of all shades, from the deep green of the pine to the pale gold of the cottonwood. On the highest mountain sides the Autumn tints have faded and grown sombre under frequent chastenings of the Frost King. Two weeks ago it was as though the very glory of God had descended upon them and was wrapping them round about. But here, in this sheltered spot, the stern genii have "done their spiriting gently." We found the long winding pass still illuminated by a perfect carnival of color. The sumac was still radiant, and amid the solemn grandeur and Sabbath stillness of the scene, the devout heart could behold the Lord in many a "burning bush." Most lovely were the golden aspens overarching our way, and scattering down upon us their wonderful largess of round, corn-like leaves, reminding one of the munificent shower Jove sent upon Danaë—before he suspended specie payments.

There is in this cañon one stupendous gorge, where the narrow trail is cut out of the mountain-side, and where the grade is so fearfully steep that a weak head must grow dizzy and a timid heart faint in ascending or descending it. Fortunately you are distracted from the perils and difficulties of the way, and prevented from meddling with your horse, by the grandeur of the scenery—particularly by a wondrous chain of cascades. The higher we rose the more desolate we found the mountain-sides, from having been burned over. Acres on acres—thousands of them—bristle with black, skeleton pines. Over some wide tracts the great trees lie prone, all fallen in one direction, as though mowed down in mighty swaths. Here and there nature is making an effort to start a new forest of the same sort; but in most places she seems to have given up—probably because clean out of pine stuff.

The lake, lying in the lap of the high mountains, some eleven thousand feet above the sea, is a pretty little sheet of purest, bluest water—a lovely mirror of the grand heights towering above it, and for the eagle to glass himself in; but it is framed in the blackness of desolation, with the exception of a few comforting, faithful cottonwoods. At this lake there is a vacated log cabin, wherein travelers who wish it can find shelter. Just outside this rude, deserted hostelry we took our lunch, (the whole party having come together,) on one of the tables of stone which picnickers never lack in this land once flowing with ice and boulders. We had more sandwiches than we needed. Anticipating the semi-celestial banquet that awaited us up above, and not wishing to take the fine edge off our appetites, we left them and pushed on. A short distance above the lake we passed some of the signal station men, making desperate efforts to drive on two broken down pack mules, or, rather, *burros*, or jacks. To our sympathizing inquiries, the drivers said the poor little beasts were "played out," having been on the trail, day and night, for six weeks. The miserable creatures showing more wounds than Cæsar, and of a less merciful sort, being long-established "raws," wore more than the usual discouraged, yet patient, look of their kind, and we were all touched by their misfortunes, but not to the extent of dividing their burdens among our comparatively fresh animals. Ah, had we known what those burdens consisted of!

Shortly after this encounter we began the really difficult, weary, and dreary portion of the ascent. Every few hundred feet the way grew more sterile and bare. The cheerful cottonwoods fell away, the hardy pines deserted us, only low cedars, grown gnarly, grotesque, and one-sided, by taking the full brunt of the terrible Winter winds and tempests, held out. Sometimes they seemed like awful barbaric shapes, creeping and crouching up the rocky ridge, and just peeping down, as though on a stealthy lookout for an enemy.

At last, we scarcely know where, these two were left behind, and we had passed timber line. A few cheery flowers kept us company a little further. I was touched by the sight of a daring little blue-bell close by the trail. "No flower of her kindred," no blossom of any kind, no green thing was nigh. Yet though so solitary she seemed strangely at home and in place. The great sky was of her color—the strong mountain wind was tempered to her. She swayed to its surges as fearlessly as the small sea-bird rocks on the swell of the ocean.

From points and plateaus above timber line you have views ever increasing in extent and sublimity of the vast plains to the right, and the great ranges to the left. These made me almost insensible to my own fatigue and the terrible toil of my horse. But the altitude had a peculiarly unpleasant effect on several of the party, causing headache and a sickness very like *mal-de-mer*. One delicate young girl, a child indeed, who ought never to have gone on such an expedition, fainted twice, and had to be taken from her horse and laid by the wayside till she could be restored to consciousness. The last five hundred feet of the ascent she was quite unable to ride, and had to be carried in the arms of her father and a rough and ready good Samaritan. The last mile or two of the trail seemed longer than leagues. It is at that height the strangest trail ever constructed. It is a sort of rude Russ pavement of unknown depth. Pike's Peak on the summit, and for a long distance down, is so thickly covered by huge blocks of porphyry that scarcely a foot of ground shows between. These rocks could not be cleared out of the way—there was nowhere to put them—so the trail was made by merely filling up breaks and crevices with smaller stones, so it was a sort of causeway we traveled over that evening. Ridge after ridge we mounted, thinking it the summit, where rest and warmth and refreshments awaited us; but that was still further on, and we went winding and creeping up, higher and higher, and the sun sunk and the wind rose, and night, a strange, chill, solemn, super-mundane night fell upon us. We were all meek and quiet. Even the horses, as they steadily climbed, and struggled, and twisted from point to point, panting heavily and quivering in every limb, seemed oppressed with awe, a subdued terror, and it was a relief when at length and quite suddenly we passed over the last ridge, to be greeted by a joyful bray from a *burro* standing by the station, and to hear it answered by an animal of the same family connection in our cavalcade. Even our horses gave a feeble responsive whinny. All distinctions of caste were forgotten at that supreme moment. There was a camp-fire blazing brightly before the little low stone house, from which the stars were to be reviewed, and the winds timed, and the lower world signaled all through the wild Winter, and beside this fire stood two or three of the young gentlemen of the corps. They received us with effusion, but also, I noticed, with a somewhat perplexed and pensive expression of countenance. Walking over those massive rocks, in the night time, was a difficult and perilous work—especially as we were all benumbed with cold, and cramped by long riding—so, slowly we straggled and stumbled into the circle of the lurid fire-light. We had all shouted that morning at the first full view of Pike's Peak. We did not shout now. Our feelings were too much for us. There were between twenty and thirty of our party—not very poetic just then—not much puffed up by science—but, it must be confessed, tired, cold, hungry and forlorn. There were three or four gentlemen quite *hors de combat*—as many ladies suffering from sick-headache, one young girl still fainting—and three clergymen, looking more genuinely solemn than ever they looked in their pulpits—altogether a pretty helpless set. Still, the thought of a hot supper, coffee and tea, remained to cheer us. We wrapped ourselves in our blankets, crept near the fire, and stoutly declared it was "good to be there"—so wild, so romantic and scientific and jolly. The first discovery that damped our exuberant spirits was that the house was not finished—the floor only being laid in one of the two little rooms—that no stoves were up, and that consequently, we must have our suppers cooked by the camp-fire. But such of us old mountaineers as had camped out, felt equal to the occasion. Still, a vague feeling of apprehension fell upon my mind as this announcement was followed by a whispered and apparently anxious consultation between our hosts and their men. Then one of the officers, a nice-looking young man, which his name is Sackett, came forward, "smiled a sickly sort of smile," and said, in effect—"Ladies and gentlemen, I regret exceedingly to have to state that in consequence of two of our pack-animals having played out on the trail, and failed to come to time, most of our provisions are down below, and we must ask you to content yourselves with a supper of bread and butter and coffee. We hope to do better for you to-morrow—the supplies will undoubtedly be up soon after moon-rise." An eloquent but somewhat solemn silence followed this neat little speech. We were very hungry, mind. Then we began to consider that we could not starve on bread and butter, and that there was a vast amount of nourishment in coffee, especially coffee *au lait*. Next, like a thunder-bolt from a clear sky, fell the announcement that the bread was all "down below." "Well, we can eat crackers!" cried a voice somewhat forced and hysterical in its cheerfulness. "The crackers are down below, too." "Well, at least, we shall have coffee. Soldiers have sometimes marched and fought and died on coffee." "Yes, ma'am, but I'm sorry to say the coffee is down below."

It was—but I cannot do justice to the scene, to the serious nature of the emergency. Really, things were at a desperate pass. Even the telegraph wires were "down below," broken by the storm of a week before. Knowing that the eyes of the world would be upon us, we had thought much of sending down from here thrilling electrical messages to our mothers, brothers, wives, and husbands—to the President of the United States, the Pope of Rome, and other near and dear friends, to assure them that though seeing high life, just below stars, we still remembered them, and thought well of them. Now we felt ourselves cut off from all the world and the rest of mankind—exiled as well as exalted—cast away on a desolate island in a sea of mist and night.

Here endeth the first chapter, which is as naught to that which cometh after.

IMPORTANT DOCK PROJECT.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTENSIVE WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES ON STATEN ISLAND.

For some time past a project has been on foot to establish a series of massive docks and warehouses at the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island. Within the last few weeks certain events have transpired which would seem to point to a speedy commencement of the proposed work. Some time ago Mr. J. A. Bostwick, of this City, purchased from Dr. Swinburn, a former health officer of the port, S. H. Shortland, and Martin Weiner, of the island, a large piece of property situated at Quarantine, and comprising a considerable portion of the old Marine Hospital grounds. On this property Mr. Bostwick is about erecting large warehouses and building extensive docks, and it is believed that after the completion of the propsed improvements, contracts will be made with several of the European and Southern steam-ship companies, and that most of them will unload their cargoes and land passengers on Staten Island, instead of in this City or on the Jersey banks of the North River. The property on which these improvements are to be made has a water front of 1,000 feet, and, together with the upland bordering on Stuyvesant avenue and Arnetta street, adjoining the property of the United States Light-house Department, comprises about 150 city lots, which will be increased to 250 when the work of filling in is completed. The entire work of building docks and warehouses has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Lederle, Wessely & Co., architects and engineers of this City, and contracts made by which it is promised that the whole improvement will be finished by the 1st of May. According to the plans which have been drawn by the engineer there will be a bulk-head extending the entire length of the water-front. From this five piers will extend 400 feet into the bay. They will be sixty feet in width, and at low tide will have a depth of water of from twenty to thirty feet. It is intended that the largest class of steam and sailing craft can be accommodated. The stores and warehouses are to be built of fire-proof material throughout, and it is expected that they will be found in every way adapted to the wants of commerce. The docks will be so arranged that canal-boats can lay at the bulk-head and discharge their cargoes without interfering with the shipping. The position of the new docks will be such that during the Winter they will be sheltered from ice and from the strong gales which sometimes prevail. The piers and bulk-head will be built of wood, well braced and fastened, and the warehouses arranged for the reception of all the various classes of goods coming into the port.

As soon as the docks are completed grain elevators will be erected and lighters engaged to transport cargoes to New-York. Those interested state that the cost of lighterage will not be greater than the present price of cartage from Hoboken or Brooklyn to this City. Work on the docks is to be commenced at once, and pushed rapidly forward. The estimated cost of the entire improvement is $250,000.

FACTS ABOUT SNAKE BITES.

Dr. R. Druitt writes from India that in Madras, in 1870-71, the number of human lives said to have been destroyed by beasts of prey and poisonous snakes was 2,225, and the number of cattle 5,314. The rewards paid for killing tigers, &c., amounted to £2,511. Only £2 14s. was spent in rewarding the destruction of snakes. But an official return for the year from April 1, 1872, to March 31, 1873, shows a very different state of things. In March, 1872, seventy-four snakes were destroyed in the whole Presidency, and the reward of two annas, or 3d., for each poisonous snake amounted to 18s. 6d. But month by month the serpenticidal zeal of the population was more and more aroused, till in March, 1873, the number of snakes destroyed was 425,057, and the rewards not less than £5,313 4s. 1½d. Taking the year as a whole, the number of snakes destroyed in the Presidency was more than 1,250,000, and the money paid in rewards was £15,723 16s. 9d., which numbers would have been trebled had every part of the Presidency been equally zealous. The Madras Government seems to have repented of its liberality, and to have thought that even snake-killing might be too dear; therefore, by an order dated May 28, 1873, they have restricted the reward to cobras only, and have fixed it at one anna, or 1½d. per cobra. It was alleged that some of the natives used to breed cobras on purpose to get the rewards; but considering the immense quantity of land which seems not to be cultivatable profitably for human food, and which is covered with prickly pear and other wild plants, there really seems to be no limit to the number of snakes which might be captured. Very few cases of snake-bite in India are seen by European or medical authorities. The poison is too rapid: "We get," adds the London *Medical Record*, from which the above details are taken, "an incidental glimpse occasionally from indirect sources of the details. For instance, in the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a poor Christian thus describes the death of his daughter: 'Three months after her marriage, in a field in the wilderness, a snake bit her. Her husband dragged her toward home as far as he could. Her legs were cut by the stones, and bleeding. When he could carry her no longer, he laid her near a thicket, and ran for help, but the ants had begun to eat her face before he could return.' It must in candor be said that some authorities consider the accounts of the numbers of men and animals destroyed by snakes very much exaggerated, and affirm that many men and women and others who are murdered, are said to have died from snake-bite. On this point we can offer no opinion. Certain it is that nothing is more rare than to hear of Europeans bitten."

THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association has entered upon its work of educating and entertaining the youth of that city at the marvelously low cost of $2, annually, for each member. The immense advantage to be derived by the outlay of this petty sum may be gleaned from the following partial enumeration of the subjects of instruction: French, German, Spanish, penmanship and book-keeping, arithmetic and mathematics, mechanical drawing and geometry, music and hand drawing. Besides tuition in these branches, members will have access to the lectures and concerts to take place during the season.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the candidates nominated by the various political organizations for the State and County offices, and for members of the State Senate and Assembly:

STATE OFFICES.

	Republican.	Democratic.	Prohibition.	Liberal Republican.
Secretary of State	Francis S. Thayer.	Diedrich Willers, Jr.	Dwight Williams.	Diedrich Willers, Jr.
Controller	Nelson K. Hopkins.	Asher P. Nichols.	D. T. Elliott.	Nelson K. Hopkins.
Treasurer	Daniel G. Fort.	Thomas Raines.	Simon Brownell.	Thomas Raines.
Attorney General	Benj. D. Silliman.	Daniel Pratt.	Walter Farrington.	Daniel Pratt.
Engineer and Surveyor	William B. Taylor.	Sylvanus H. Sweet.	J. B. C. Wallace.	Sylvanus H. Sweet.
Canal Commissioner	Sidney Mead.	James Jackson, Jr.	Thomas Edgerly.	James Jackson, Jr.
Inspector of State Prisons	Moss K. Platt.	Geo. W. Millspaugh.	Isaac Harris.	Moss K. Platt.

THE JUDICIARY.

	Republican and Apollo Hall.	Tammany.	Liberal Republican.
Justices of the Supreme Court	Enoch L. Fancher. Chas. H. Van Brunt.	Abram R. Lawrence. Charles Donahue.	Enoch L. Fancher. Abram R. Lawrence.
Justices of the Superior Court	Alexander Spaulding. Isaac Dayton.	Gilbert M. Spier. Claudius L. Monell.	C. L. Monell. Gilbert M. Spier.
Justices of the Marine Court	Henry E. Howland. Roswell D. Hatch.	David McAdam. Henry Alker.	David McAdam. Henry Alker.

COUNTY OFFICES.

	Republican and Apollo Hall.	Tammany.	Liberal Republican.
Sheriff	John McCool.	William C. Conner.	William C. Conner.
County Clerk	J'b M. Patterson, Jr.	William Walsh.	William Walsh.
Coroners	Cornelius Flynn. Michael Cregan. Andreas Willmann.	Richard Croker. Henry Woltman. Anthony Eickhoff.	Richard Croker. Henry Woltman. Anthony Eickhoff.
Aldermen	Joel W. Mason.	Edward Gilon.	Edward Gilon.

FOR CONGRESS.

District.	Tammany.	Apollo Hall.	Liberal Republican.
Sixth	Samuel S. Cox.	Julius Wadsworth.	Samuel S. Cox.

FOR STATE SENATE.

Districts.	Republican.	Tammany.	Apollo Hall.	Liberal Republican.
Fourth	Morgan Jones.	John Fox.	Morgan Jones.	John Fox.
Fifth	James W. Booth.	Vincent C. King.	Vincent C. King.	Vincent C. King.
Sixth	George Hencken, Jr.	Jacob A. Gross.	George Hencken, Jr.	....
Seventh	James Everard.	Thos. A. Ledwith.	James Everard.	
Eighth	Walter S. Pluckney.	Hugh H. Moore.	Robert McCafferty.	Hugh H. Moore.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Districts.	Republican.	Tammany.	Apollo Hall.	Liberal Republican.
First	Michael W. Burns.	James Healy.	Daniel Kennedy.	James Healy.
Second	Thomas Wild.	Wm. P. Kirk.	Thomas Wild.	Wm. P. Kirk.
Third	Thomas F. Geary.	James Hayes.	Thomas Mulligan.	Thomas Mulligan.
Fourth	Charles Reilly.	James Ryan.	Charles Reilly.	....
Fifth	Austin Leake.	Geo. L. Loutrel.	Arthur J. Delaney.	A. J. Delaney.
Sixth	Daniel F. Crowley.	Matthew Patten.	Edward A. Blake.	Daniel F. Crowley.
Seventh	George W. Clarke.	Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.	Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.	A. Wagstaff, Jr.
Eighth	George Scherman.	Martin Nachtman.	George Scherman.	Martin Nachtman.
Ninth	George B. Deane, Jr.	A. J. Matthewson.	A. J. Matthewson.	A. J. Matthewson.
Tenth	Louis Erzer.	Louis C. Wachner.	Fred. Rollwagen.	Louis C. Wachner.
Eleventh	Knox McAfee.	Oliver P. Buell.	Thomas A. Bancker.	Oliver P. Buell.
Twelfth	C. H. Southworth.	Francis Murray.	Joseph A. Lyons.	Francis Murray.
Thirteenth	Charles S. Spencer.	Joseph H. Horton.	Stephen D. Peters.	Stephen D. Peters.
Fourteenth	Carl Schwedler.	John Murphy.	James Daly.	James Daly.
Fifteenth	Wm. P. Murray.	Jos. Blumenthal.	Alex. Frear.	Joseph Blumenthal.
Sixteenth	Joseph B. Varnum.	Peter Woods.	Nicholas Haughton.	Peter Woods.
Seventeenth	C. M. Whittemore.	Andrew Blessing.	Andrew Blessing.	George P. Bradford.
Eighteenth	Bernard Biglin.	Henry McCabe.	Bernard Biglin.	William G. Choat.
Nineteenth	Alex. Martin.	James H. King. Thos. O'Callaghan.	Alex. Martin.	Alexander Martin.
Twentieth	David Babcock.	John D. Coughlin.	Philip F. Smith. Moritz Herzberg.	John D. Coughlin.
Twenty-first	Wm. Haw, Jr.	Charles Crary.	Henry W. Genet.	Charles Crary.

WESTCHESTER ANNEXATION.

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED TO-MORROW.

The election to-morrow will decide whether the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, in Westchester County, shall be annexed to this City and County. The act for their annexation, providing that it should be ratified at the polls, was passed by the Legislature, last Winter, by a vote of 97 to 2. The law as contained in chapter 613 of the acts of 1873 provides that Morrisania shall be the Twenty-third Ward and West Farms and King's Bridge the Twenty-fourth. The interest of the towns in the public property of the County of Westchester is released to that county. Such proportion of the debts of that county over and above its property as should be paid by the property and people of the three towns shall be paid by the City to that county. All laws imposing on the County of Westchester or the towns liabilities for tunnels under or bridges over Harlem River are repealed, and, by the provisions of the act of 1871, such tunnels and bridges are to be at the joint expense of the City of New-York and County of Westchester, and certain towns therein shall apply solely to the City of New-York as enlarged, and the tunnels and bridges shall be made for account of the City and with its means. And the City of New-York shall become liable for, and be subject to, all debts and obligations of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge. At the next general election the electors of the election districts in the City and in those of the County may vote by ballot for or against "annexation," and if a majority of all the ballots so cast shall be against the annexation of the towns, then the Secretary of State shall file in his office a certificate thereof within ten days after such return, and thereupon the act shall be void. Otherwise, it takes effect on the 1st of January next.

The territory to be annexed is about twenty square miles, an area equal in extent to Manhattan Island south of Harlem Railroad Bridge. The towns are now largely populated by New-York business men and mechanics desirous of escaping the high rents and inconveniences of our overcrowded City. The advocates of annexation through their Joint Committee from New-York and Westchester County, present many arguments tending to show that an enlargement of the territory of the City is vitally necessary to its health, comfort, and prosperity. In support of this statement statistics comparing the population to the square mile in London, Pekin, Paris, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, and Philadelphia, with New-York and the tenement-house population in the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards of the City with the Strand, St. Luke's, East London, and Holborn, London, are produced to prove that New-York is the most densely populated City in the world, and that the mortality rate is thereby rendered frightfully large, and in excess of that of other great cities. It is also claimed by its advocates that the adoption of the annexation measure will be immediately followed by the establishment of rapid transit, the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions, the opening of the Harlem River, the draining and filling up of low and unhealthy grounds on the upper part of the island, and other needed improvements. It is argued, too, that the revenue of the City will be so affected as to lighten the burden of taxation in New-York, and that many other benefits will follow.

An opportunity will be given to add ten miles of dockage facilities to the City, it is urged. But the greatest argument of all others in favor of the act, the friends of annexation say, is that the middle classes are being driven out of the corporate limits for the want of homes suited to their means, that the City, in the language of Gov. Dix, "is rapidly becoming a City of paupers and millionaires," and it is feared there will soon be no check on the "pride and avarice of the very rich" and "the envy and lowliness of the very poor" unless there is some measure taken that will tend to keep the middle classes within the boundaries of the City. The principal opposition to the annexation measure, it is alleged, comes from property-holders in Harlem, who argue that their property would be depreciated in value by its adoption.

A TERRIBLE BEAR STORY.

The London *Daily Telegraph* on Oct. 16 prints the following painful story:

"An inquest held yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, brought to light a singularly terrible story, the chief actor concerned in which expired in a ward of that institution on Saturday last. The unfortunate victim, taken unawares, had been attacked, beaten down, and so horribly mutilated by a bear as to necessitate his removal to the hospital, where, after lying in a state of semi-insensibility for a few hours, death put an end to his sufferings. The scene of the occurrence was that well-known place of popular pleasure-seeking, the Welsh Harp, at Hendon. It is not the first time that the Welsh Harp has figured in connection with a bear story. It may be recollected that a year or so ago a white bear, which was one of the attractions of the establishment in question, was one night missing, and a reward was offered for its apprehension. It fortunately happened, however, in this case that the creature was not savagely disposed, and was captured in the course of a few days while quietly perambulating a lane at Tottenham. Of a very different nature, however, was the brute whose ferocity has cost a human life. Many of our readers possibly may have seen it—a dark-brown creature of prodigious size, whose house was a great barrel by the side of the climbing-pole. During the Summer months the great bear, which, of course, attracted the attention of visitors, was shut off from the public promenades by an iron railing. It seems, however, that at the close of the season, when the gardens would have but few frequenters, it was deemed unnecessary to impose such severe restrictions on the beast, and it was removed with its tribe from the inclosure to the side of the lake. The chain which secured it is massive and strong enough to hold a bison, and, as is yet to be seen, it was substantially fixed to a staple; but it was nearly twenty feet in length, giving the beast ample, and, as was proved, dangerous range. It was the custom of the laborers and gardeners, whenever their work took them near its den, to endeavor to propitiate it with a handful of grass, which it greedily devoured. It appears beyond doubt that it was while in the act of making the animal this offering that the unfortunate victim fell into its clutches. No one else was present. It was between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and the man in question, a gardener attached to the place, had just sharpened his scythe to begin a job of grass-cutting close by the bear's den, and, as usual, took it a wisp of grass. What then transpired is not known, for the poor fellow was so shockingly injured as to be unable to furnish anything like a coherent account. The first intimation his mates had of his danger was his terrified shrieks, and when they hastened to the spot they found the horrible bear squatting upon him, his clothes torn about his body, and his lower extremities stripped bare by the brute's claws. At the approach of assistance the prostrate man—shrieking all the time for some one to 'pull him away'—contrived to turn over, but the enormous beast had pinned him fast, and, according to one of the spectators, was literally eating him. It was not easy to decide at the moment what it was best to do. There lay the long chain all about the hideous beast; but whether its links were snapped, and it was by that means it had got at the man, of course no one could tell; 'and,' says the authority above quoted, 'with its eyes glaring, and its bloody muzzle, and its hair all on end, it could be nothing short of sudden death if it came at you.' A gardener, being armed with a sharp spade, ventured to attack the beast. Approaching it from behind close enough to make use of his weapon, with the edge of it, and with all the strength of his arms he swung blow after blow on the creature's back and loins, but for a minute at least the only perceptible effect was to make it clutch its victim the tighter. At last one well-directed blow caused it, with a yell of pain, to quit its victim, who was promptly drawn away, half dead and shockingly mangled. A short time after a garden-keeper came with a gun, and a bullet lodged in the brute's brain put it past further mischief. The medical evidence at the inquest showed that the poor fellow had received twenty-one lacerated wounds. It is to be hoped that it was clearly demonstrated to the Coroner's jury that the shocking affair was purely accidental, and that nobody was to blame, as declared in their verdict. There is much, however, that requires explanation. The gates of the Welsh Harp gardens are hospitably open to any one, and there should at least have been conspicuously displayed a notice-board warning persons against approaching the dangerous beast. It seems that persons were so warned whenever an attendant or gardener happened to see them in peril. 'They would go nigh it,' I was told by an attendant; 'it isn't a fortnight since I see two gentlemen letting it feed out of their hands, and only that the beast happened to be at the length of its chain he might have clawed 'em as he did that poor fellow.' One cannot help feeling the truth of this remark, and at the same time regarding it as little short of a miracle that none of the children who are permitted to stroll in the pleasant gardens have not ere this furnished a meal for the horrible monster. It may be stated, for the information of those who have a trifle to spare for the widow and fatherless, that the unfortunate man Frederick Cooper bore an excellent character for industry and sobriety, and that he leaves seven children quite at the world's mercy."

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE CANDIDATES QUESTIONED.

Reference has heretofore been made to a circular letter addressed to the several City candidates for Senate and Assembly by the officers of the Rapid Transit Association, the Workingmen's, and the West Side Associations, propounding to each the following questions: 1st. Are you in favor of the principle of rapid transit—a City work—and of the construction of a railroad by the City, which shall carry the people at the lowest rates of fare, that will cover the interest on its actual cost? 2d. Will you, if elected to the Legislature, both vote for and use the influence of your office to secure the passage of such a law? To these questions, the following is an abstract of the replies that have been received:

Philip F. Smith, Assembly candidate Twentieth District, writes: "If I was a member of the new Legislature, I would cheerfully favor, vote for, and exert all my personal influence for the passage of such a law creating a rapid transit railroad to be built by the City, and to be carried on as a public work, so that the people of the City might enjoy quick transit at the lowest rate possible. Having been a resident of the City for over twenty-five years, I am thoroughly acquainted with the wants of our citizens, and I deem it of the highest importance that such a work should be built and carried on under the direction of the City Government. It would prove of such great benefit to our people, and would pay so well, that in twenty years' time the whole debt contracted for it could be repaid from its own revenues."

Arthur J. Delaney, Assembly candidate Fifth District, says: "I answer that I would sustain any honorable endeavor which should be made to procure the enactment of a law empowering the authorities of this City to construct a rapid transit railroad upon the principles set forth in your letter, and will endeavor to secure the passage of such a law as soon after the bill shall be introduced as possible."

John D. Coughlin, Assembly candidate Twentieth District, dodges the question put to him, but says: "Of course I am in favor of rapid transit."

George P. Bradford, Assembly, Seventeenth District, prefers private enterprise, with City aid, if necessary, to a direct public work, but declines the nomination tendered him.

Charles S. Spencer, Assembly, Thirteenth District, says: "I am in favor of the principle of rapid transit, and upon the question whether the City should construct a railroad, I also answer in the affirmative, but would add that the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of parties intrusted with its construction, lest one more be added to the list of frauds upon the tax-payers by dishonest and exorbitant contracts."

Edward A. Blake, Assembly, Sixth District, says: "Being a workingman myself, any measure that will benefit the working classes will have my hearty support. These being my feelings, I have no hesitation in answering affirmatively all your questions, and be assured, any measure that will give employment to the working man, and elevate his condition, will have my hearty support."

James Ryan, Assembly, Fourth District, says: "It is a subject in which I am deeply interested, that of rapid transit for the City of New-York, and you can rest assured that I will favor not only by my vote, but by what influence my experience at Albany has given me, any bill that may be introduced, making the construction of a rapid transit road for this City a City work. I am thoroughly convinced that it is the duty and policy of the City to construct such a road, and being thoroughly identified with the working classes as one of them myself, I should be false to my constituency were I to act otherwise."

Stephen D. Peters, Assembly, Thirteenth District, replies: "The construction of a rapid transit railroad seems to me to be the only possible plan that can be adopted, for the reason that all schemes to construct it by private capital have proved a failure, and in any event would not answer the requirements of those who should be most benefited by such a road—I mean the working classes. If elected to the Legislature therefore I sincerely pledge myself to use all my influence and all the energy I possess to secure the passage of such a law as will give to this City a great City railroad, removed entirely out of the control of grasping capitalists, and vested in a legalized Board of Public Construction."

UNPAID SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

The school-teachers in St. Louis have not been paid their salaries since the Summer vacation, and the sixty-day certificates which they received in lieu of it they are unable to get cashed. The *Democrat* says: "Capt. Cheever, the President of the board, attempted to borrow $45,000 from the banks, and succeeded in raising about $30,000, which was promised on condition, however, that it would not be used unless the whole sum was raised. Failing to get the required sum, he did not use the amount promised, and the teachers remain unpaid. The board owes Mr. Maurice, the Treasurer, over $100,-000 of borrowed money, and is paying interest on a much larger sum. The School Board has been imitating the miserable financial policy of the city by borrowing money in anticipation of its revenues. The magnificent revenues of the schools are in this way reduced by the payment of heavy interest, and the teachers are compelled to wait for their pay, which should always be ready for them."

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—A message from President MacMahon will be read at the opening of the approaching session of the Assembly. The *Patrie* announces that the Cabinet has resolved to support a motion for the prolongation of the powers of the President. The Bazaine trial was continued on Saturday.

ENGLAND.—Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, died on the 1st inst. The Dover and Somerset Railway was opened on Saturday. It is reported that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Princess Maria, of Russia, will be solemnized according to the form of the Church of England, and that the Dean of Canterbury will go to St. Petersburg to perform the ceremony.

SPAIN.—A dispatch has been received at the Ministry of War announcing the total defeat of the Carlists under Tristany by the National troops. President Castelar is ill, and not able to leave his bed.

PRUSSIA.—Prince Bismarck has resolved to summon the Roman Catholic Bishops who refused to comply with the Government measures in relation to Ecclesiastics, to tender their resignations. The Government has determined to limit the coinage of gold, and refrain from drawing on the London market.

AUSTRIA.—The negotiations between Austria and Turkey for the settlement of the differences between the two powers arising from the conduct of an Austrian Consul in Bosnia and the Turkish notes to the European Cabinets in relation thereto, are progressing favorably.

SAXONY.—The remains of the late King John were deposited in a tomb in the Royal Chapel on Saturday night.

ITALY.—The water in the Tiber is subsiding.

HOME.

UTAH.—A memorial to Congress setting forth the evils and abuses of Mormon rule is receiving signatures.

KENTUCKY.—The woolen mills around the Falls at Louisville have reduced the wages of the employes from fifteen to twenty per cent.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Committee of Investigation appointed to examine into the affairs of A. & W. Sprague & Co. report that they consider the firm entitled to assistance, and they advise that this be given in the way of time. The surplus of assets over liabilities is $8,000,000. The property of the company is to be vested in three trustees for the benefit of the creditors, who are to be paid by installments running over three years. The report was considered very satisfactory.

MEMPHIS.—The mortuary report for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, shows seven deaths from yellow fever, and four from other causes. The streets are again thronged with returned citizens.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Ex-Judge Merrill reports a series of outrages by State Police in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON.—The Treasury has issued the seventh call for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds of 1862. The public debt increased $3,039,-378 45 in October.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A feeling of unusual depression pervades every class of the commercial community.

LOCAL.

A mass-meeting of citizens was held at the Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, to ratify the Republican nominations for State and County. Judge Pierrepont presided, and delivered a telling address. Hon. John W. Forney also spoke at much length in support of the ticket, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Apollo Hall Democracy held a ratification meeting on Saturday evening, at Glass Hall.

The Republicans of Brooklyn assembled in large numbers at the Academy, Saturday evening, and ratified the Republican State, County, and Municipal tickets. Judge Van Cott presided.

The Liberal Club celebrated their fourth anniversary by a dinner at Delmonico's, on Saturday evening.

J. Delos Center, one of the jurors in the Stokes case, was arrested on Saturday night. He will be taken before District Attorney Phelps to-day.

Stokes was taken to Sing Sing on Saturday.

The Employing Masons' Society have reduced the wages of masons and laborers. Some of the men struck on Saturday.

A large meeting was held in the Thirteenth Assembly District on Saturday evening, to ratify the nomination of Col. Spencer for Assembly.

The fifth contest for the Amateur Rifle Club badge came off on Saturday afternoon, at Creedmoor range. Robert Omand, of Ilion, N. Y., won the first prize, using a Remington rifle.

There is no truth in the statement that the Cunard Steam-ship Company were making arrangements to establish a daily steam-ship service between New-York and Liverpool.

A delegation of Crow Indians are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The petition of Wm. R. Siney against the Union Trust Company was before Judge Blatchford, in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Saturday. The Union Trust Company prayed an inquiry, and the case was referred to Commissioner Betts to take evidence.

The rate for the purchase of silver has been reduced at the United States Assay Office from $1 20 $1 18 per standard ounce.

Business generally at the Produce Exchange was good. The grain movement is exceedingly active.

The resolution of the Aldermen, approving of a loan of $2,500,000 to the Industrial Exhibition Company was yesterday reconsidered, and the original resolution rescinded.

The Kelsey case was up before Judge Armstrong, at Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday. The matter was postponed until the 11th inst., and all the parties concerned were admitted to bail.

The consecration of the New Calvary Protestant Episcopal Free Chapel, East Twenty-third street, took place Thursday last.

John O'Keeffe, who killed John Murphy in Eighth avenue and Thirty-sixth street about fourteen months ago, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Robinson, of Harlem.

The great trot, mile heats, best three in five, between American Girl, Judge Fullerton, and Camors, came off on Saturday at Prospect Park Fair Grounds. American Girl was the favorite. She won the first heat, but Judge Fullerton won the second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:23¼, 2:21, 2:23¾, 2:23½.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Brindley, of Bolton, Lancashire, England, took place Saturday morning, from St. Luke's Hospital.

BROOKLYN NOMINATIONS.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Supreme Court	John Winslow.	......
Register	Silas B. Dutcher.	William Barre.
County Clerk	Nelson Shaurman.	George G. Herman.
Superv'r at Large	John R. Jurgens.	George L. Fox.
Com. of Charities	John L. Ryder.	Bernhard Midas.
Justice of Sessions	Barnet Johnson.	Stephen J. Voorhies.
Mayor	Dwight Johnson.	John W. Hunter.
Senator, 3d Dist.	John F. Henry.	John C. Jacobs.
Senator, 2d Dist.	John C. Perry.	John W. Coe.
ASSEMBLY—		
First District	P. J. Collins, Ind.	James F. Donahue.
Second District	John J. Allen.	Wm. L. Headley.
Third District	Charles Condit.	Michael Coffey.
Fourth District	D. J. Pilsworth.	Theodore F. Melvin.
Fifth District	R. D. Berri.	Chalmer M. Benson.
Sixth District	Jacob Werth.	John Baker.
Seventh District	Fred'k Cocheu.	Stephen J. Colahan.
Eighth District	G. C. Bennett.	F. W. Kalbfleisch.
Ninth District	John Oakey.	John McGroarty.

THE CENTRAL WATER LINE.

In his message to the Legislature of West Virginia Gov. Jacobs says: "One of the greatest projects of the country is the construction of a water-line communication between the waters of the Ohio and the Chesapeake, utilizing the waters of the Kanawha and James Rivers for the purpose. Private enterprise can hardly accomplish so grand a work, and besides it is of national interest. A bill was before Congress at its last session providing for the commencement of this work by the General Government. West Virginia has too deep an interest in this undertaking to permit any proper effort to secure favorable action on the part of Congress to go untried. The Commissioners appointed by several of the States to look after the improvement of the Ohio have taken the matter in hand, and will press the question before Congress. The [illegible] for this State [illegible] part in the matter."

A WIDE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

HAMILTON AND GALLATIN VS. RICHARDSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the general decline in values has placed the country upon a specie basis, and the country is watching with great anxiety every step taken by the Government to restore real strength to the circulating medium by the substitution of coin for a part of the paper currency, it is unfortunate that we have for a Finance Minister a man who openly expresses his doubts of the need of any change in our money system. In a report of a conversation held by Mr. Secretary Richardson a few days since, he is stated to have said: "*Exactly what benefit a specie basis will be, either now or in the future, with the Government's credit, above that of any other nation, I am at a loss to see.*"

Such were not the views of the great minds who formerly directed our financial policy, and whose opinions are accepted authority by common consent.

HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, in his paper on the National Bank, said: "The positive and permanent increase or decrease of the precious metals in the country can hardly ever be a matter of indifference. As the commodity taken in lieu of every other, it is a species of the most effective wealth; and as the money of the world it is of great concern to the State that it possess a sufficiency of it to face any demands which the protection of its external interest may create." And again, in the same profound argument: "Though paper emissions under a general authority might have some advantages not applicable, and be free from some disadvantages which are applicable to the like emissions by the States separately, yet they are of a nature so liable to abuse—and it may even be affirmed so certain of being abused—that the wisdom of the Government will be shown in never trusting itself with the use of so seducing and dangerous an expedient. In times of tranquillity it might have no ill consequence; it might even perhaps be managed in a way to be productive of good; but in great and trying emergencies there is almost a moral certainty of its becoming mischeivous."

His far-reaching and philosophic mind forecast the dangers in which the country is now struggling. Yet it cannot be supposed that he foresaw or looked to the probability of a Finance Minister of the United States doubting the advantages of specie payment.

GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and Madison, in his famous pamphlet, "Considerations on the Currency and Banking in the United States," published in 1831, states with admirable clearness the same general views:

"Whatever commodity or species of paper may, by law or general consent, be universally received in any country in exchange of every other commodity, and in payment of all debts, is the circulating medium or currency of such country; or, in other words, its common standard of the values of all commodities whatever, and that which regulates the performance of all contracts not specially excepted. It is, therefore, of primary importance that the commodity or substitute which may be selected for that purpose should be of a value as permanent as practicable, and the same in every part of the same country; and it is also highly desirable that the same circulating medium should be common to all countries connected by commerce. Gold and silver are the only substances which have been and continue to be the universal currency of civilized nations." And again, in an argument particularly applicable to the present crisis: "Government has no means to ascertain whether its issues are too contracted or too large till after the evil has actually taken place. * * * But supposing Government to be endowed with such skill as to be able always to adjust the proper amount of currency, an amount which, if this is metallic, adjusts itself * * * there is still an ingredient inherent to paper not convertible on demand in specie which no human skill can control. This is public opinion with respect to future contingencies, and therefore purely conjectural."

TANEY, Secretary of the Treasury in 1834, and later Chief Justice of the United States, in his report of April, said: "The great evil of our present currency is the disproportion between the paper in circulation and the coin prepared to redeem it; the remedy is to diminish this disproportion, and to give to the paper currency a broader and firmer metallic foundation. * * * Gold and silver will never circulate where banks issue notes which come in competition with them, for it will invariably happen that when the circulating medium is composed of different kinds of money, and one of them is less valuable than the others, but not sufficiently depreciated to be discredited, the inferior will after a time become the general currency, and the more valuable will entirely disappear." In that year the total circulating medium of the country consisted of one hundred and fifty-one millions, of which ninety-six millions were in paper and fifty-five millions in specie. The crash of 1837, soon after, proved the general correctness of these views.

WEBSTER said in a speech in the Senate in 1836: "I am of opinion that a mixed currency of partly coin and partly bank notes, the notes not issued in excess, and always convertible into specie at the will of the holder, is, in the present state of society, the best practical currency;" and again denounced paper money in the scathing remark: "Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money."

It is not necessary to accumulate arguments and citations. From the beginning of the Government the great minds of all parties have been in accord in this general opinion, that a circulating medium is only safe as it is strong in coin. There have been differences of opinion as to the best form of paper emission, and as to the amount which can be safely floated and kept on a par with coin; but there has been no difference of opinion as to the absolute requirement of a strong specie basis upon which such paper emission must rest.

The fathers of the country held paper money in profound horror. They had suffered so much from the depreciation of the Continental paper that they would not hear of any renewal of so dangerous a system. The experience of France in her assignats confirmed them in their judgment. In the financial troubles of the country of 1819, of 1837, and of 1857, this judgment was borne out by the suffering of the country because of its departure from these fixed principles.

Before the discovery of gold in California in 1848, the nations of the world eagerly competed for the small annual product of the precious metals with which to carry on their daily increasing business. The thought of American financiers was anxiously turned to the best means of securing a share of this product, by which to strengthen the circulating medium. Their views on this subject are too clear to admit of a doubt. Now that by its own product the means to this end then so difficult are simple and easy, who can suppose that they would dream of providing a substitute for coin? Their object would be to retain as much as possible of this great product for our own uses. Can it be doubted?

It is left to the Secretary who holds the seat which Hamilton and Gallatin have honored to announce "that he is at a loss to see exactly what benefit a specie basis will be either now or in the future."

His [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 1.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible] Western Union	48¾	300 Lake Shore	63¾
[illegible] do	49	100 do	63⅞
[illegible] do	49¼	100 do	63¾
[illegible] do	49⅜	100 do	63¼
[illegible] do	49¼	300 do	62¾
[illegible] do	49	500 do	62⅝
[illegible] do	49¼	200 do	62⅞
[illegible] do	49¼	100 do	63
[illegible] do	49½	100 do	63¼
[illegible] do	49⅜	600 do	63⅜
[illegible] do	49	200 do...b15.	64
[illegible] do	49¼	500 do	64
[illegible] do	49	900 North-western	36
[illegible] do	49¼	100 N. W. Pf.	57
[illegible] do	49⅜	100 do	57½
[illegible] do	49¼	900 St. Paul	25
[illegible] do	49½	200 do	24⅞
[illegible] Union Pacific	18½	200 Del., L. & W.	82½
[illegible] do	18¼	35 do	84
[illegible] do	19	700 Tol. and Wab.	36⅝
[illegible] do	18¼	100 do	37
[illegible] do	18⅞	100 do	36⅞
[illegible] Pacific Mail	29¼	300 do	36⅝
[illegible] do	27	300 do	36⅞
[illegible] do	28½	300 do	37
[illegible] do	29¼	400 do...b30.	37½
[illegible] Erie	44¼	100 do	36⅞
[illegible] do	44½	100 do	36½
[illegible] Rock Island	88½	200 do	36¾
[illegible] do	87½	200 do	37
[illegible] N. Y. C. & Hud.	88¾	200 do	37½
[illegible] do	88	100 Ohio & Miss.	23¼
[illegible] do	88¾	200 do	23⅞
[illegible] do	88¾	200 do	23⅛
[illegible] do	88⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo.	17½
[illegible] do	88	100 do	18
[illegible] do	88¾	900 do	17½
[illegible] do	88¾	200 C., C. & I. C.	17½
[illegible] do	88½	200 do	17⅞
[illegible] do	88¾	100 do	18
[illegible] do	88¾	100 Con. Coal	40
[illegible] do	88½		

MONDAY, Nov. 3—A. M.

The First of November Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States shows the moderate addition (under panic collections of Revenue and free disbursements in the way of Government Expenditure) of $3,080,000. This leaves the net decrease in the Debt, since July 1, for the first four months of the Fiscal Year, $4,985,000. The total decrease on the Principal of the Debt since March 4, 1869, by the present Administration, is $363,630,000. The decrease in the Yearly Interest charge (in Gold) upon the Funded Stocks in the same time is $25,746,-632.

We compare the figures of the present Schedule with the condition of the Public Debt a month ago:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, NOV. 1, 1873.

	Oct. 1, 1873.	Nov. 1, 1873.
Five ₱ cent. Stocks	$489,567,300	$489,272,300
Six ₱ cent. Stocks	1,235,080,200	1,234,098,050
Total Funded	$1,723,567,500	$1,723,370,350
Yearly Gold Interest	$96,596,567	$96,508,496

Treasury Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.

	Oct. 1, 1873.	Nov. 1, 1873.
Greenbacks	356,079,742	$361,031,948
Four ₱ cents	678,000	678,000
Past Due Debt	13,758,130	14,286,290
Accrued Interest	32,863,323	39,706,595
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Fractional Currency	[illegible]	47,976,150
Gold Notes	38,985,490	27,569,890
Total	$498,739,187	$505,068,863
Less Gold balances	80,944,757	82,313,581
Total	$418,[illegible]	$422,775,282
Less Currency balances	[illegible]	4,312,136
Net Circulation, &c.	$413,[illegible]	$418,463,146
Total Debt	$2,1[illegible]	$2,141,833,476

The Gold in the Treasury, after providing for the Gold Notes outstanding, is as follows, compared with last month:

	Oct. 1, '73.	Nov. 1, '73.
Gold balances	$80,944,757	$82,313,581
Gold circulation	38,985,490	27,569,880
Surplus on hand	$41,[illegible]	$54,743,701

Since the foregoing schedule was issued the Secretary of the Treasury has called in for redemption, on the 1st of February next, $5,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862, the Syndicate supplying this amount of Gold from sales of the New 5 ₱ cent. Loan. The call embraces $4,500,000 Coupon Bonds of the Third Series, held abroad, and $500,000 Registered Stock held at home.

The import entries of foreign Merchandise, at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $4,338,082, as compared with $6,487,625 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $6,404,434, as against $5,470,104 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $426,737, as against $1,172,536 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,403,-758, comparing with $2,337,000 same week last October.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Merchandise since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official, (monthly,) to the close of September, and since semi-official, (weekly,) from the Custom-house:

January	$37,869,7[illegible]	August	$33,668,909
February	32,796,564	September	29,772,735
March	42,695,933	Oct. 4	7,764,447
April	36,597,173	Oct. 11	7,819,707
May	34,[illegible]	Oct. 18	4,818,090
June	28,097,495	Oct. 25	[illegible]
July	33,[illegible]	Nov. 1	4,338,082
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$341,839,12[illegible]
Total 1872 to date			379,930,050
Decrease since Jan. 1			$37,840,901

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

January	$20,050,550	August	$24,343,509
February	21,130,020	September	25,799,042
March	[illegible]	Oct. 1	[illegible]
April	25,610,719	Oct. 8	6,378,130
May	26,268,096	Oct. 15	7,025,771
June	24,443,326	Oct. 22	7,430,586
July	25,631,303	Oct. 29	6,404,434
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$244,490,796
Total 1872 to date			189,845,163
Increase since Jan. 1			$54,645,633
Gold, Nov. 1, 1873			108¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 2, 1872			111⅝ ₱ cent.

The export of specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,197,580	August	$2,196,549
February	3,670,444	September	1,509,695
March	2,858,493	Oct. 4	671,660
April	3,850,810	Oct. 11	397,851
May	2,942,983	Oct. 18	388,000
June	6,555,996	Oct. 25	362,971
July	10,698,043	Nov. 1	426,737
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$42,904,320
Total 1872 to date			63,946,037
Decrease since Jan. 1			$20,943,567

The general trade of the week was unsettled, and for the greater part depressed, except as to the Export movement of Domestic staples, and for these prices were lower on Cotton, with less buoyancy on the Produce Exchange. The Export clearances from New-York were $6,404,-000 in Produce and $426,000 in Silver. The clearances direct from the Southern ports were 56,533 bales Cotton, worth about $2,700,000. The Cotton receipts of the week 108,000 bales. The clearances to Foreign markets, including 16,161 bales from New-York, 52,691 bales. Compared with the last crop season the receipts are now 176,000 bales behind, and the clearances 86,000 bales behind 1872. The causes of these differences in the crop movement are exceptional as heretofore explained. We believe the crop receipts will be 100,000 or 200,000 bales larger than last season, say in gross, 4,050,000 to 4,150,000 bales, and that the amount likely to be marketed abroad is from 300,000 to 400,000 bales in excess of last year. The difference in prices will, we apprehend, neutralize the increase in the quantity for export.

The November Railroad Dividends which should be paid on about Five Hundred Million dollars, Bonds and Shares, will amount to nearly or quite 90 ₱ cent. of the whole in the various markets of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in Sterling money abroad. A number of the defaults are of old standing. There will be a few weeks' delay on the Kansas Pacific 7 ₱ cents of $6,490,000, and on the St. Louis and South-eastern Mortgage of $3,250,000, owing to disappointments in the arrangements for Money in New-York. The fault of delay in the case of the St. Louis and South-eastern, we are assured by Gen. Wilson, the President, is not with the Company. The only new postponement, of importance, is in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio. The Directors, although wealthy people, could not in the present Money crisis advance the required Interest on the $15,000,000 Mortgage. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch are unable to do so. In a circular to the Bondholders, they remark:

"We need not remind you of the painful consequences to ourselves which have resulted from the recent financial disturbances, nor that our embarrassments have rendered us powerless during the intervening weeks to do anything toward providing for the payment of the interest now due, beyond exerting our personal influence to the utmost with those who might still have it in their power to avert a default in the payment of the interest at this critical time."

The various City Loans, here and elsewhere, bearing May and November interest, are provided for with customary promptness. The City and County of New-York will pay out over $3,000,000 interest. The State of New-York pays a considerable sum for Quarterly Interest, and $1,980,000 maturing Principal of the Canal Debt.

We need scarcely say that the Money market outside of Bank continues greatly disturbed by the crisis and its attendant failures. But at the Bank Clearing-house there is a much improved strength and confidence. The Banks in the Association are now all paying out Currency, over their counters. And while the Clearing-house balances are still settled in Relief Certificates or Greenbacks, at the pleasure of the debtor Bank, there is not the slightest present doubt that every member of the Association will be sustained, (if exceptional help is needed,) by mutual co-operation. They have now $14,000,-000 Greenbacks, about $20,000,000 Relief Certificates, and perhaps all of $10,000,000 or $12,000,-000 National Bank Notes, on a Currency Deposit line of less than $150,000,000.

With these facts in view, the chances would seem to be in favor of the early return to ease in the Banking movement. Whether the Street rates for Money will follow, depends, of course, upon the absence of further important failures, and on this point we believe that we may safely write this morning *that the worst is over*, not only here but in New-England, and probably in Pennsylvania also, although some unfavorable accounts came from the interior of the State last week. In Philadelphia the two great corporations of the Pennsylvania Central and Reading Roads have not only sustained their credit nobly, but their Stocks are well up, and their Half-Yearly Dividends will go on as usual. The great Western cities of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati led the way to the restoration of financial order, and New-Orleans is now sensibly improving in the matter of Currency and Exchange.

On our own Stock Exchange the condition of affairs, while on the mend at the very close of the week, is not yet very satisfactory. Many of the heavy blocks of Stocks, in suspense at the close of September, have been sold out and redistributed, but others remain in abeyance, while the liquidation has left most of the old and prominent operators comparatively exhausted. But the end of the trouble, we have reason to hope, is not far distant. The drawbacks to a substantial confidence in the market are, first, the spasmodic and very temporary nature of the revivals which have thus far taken place, and secondly, the signs of resorting, as an every-day custom, to the damaging, (and, so far as the outside public take an interest in speculation, repulsive,) practice of borrowing Money on the Street corners to carry Stocks at excessive cost in the way of Interest. The recent dreadful experience on this subject is more than sufficient to demonstrate that no *Bull* movement in Stocks is safe, on such terms.

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

Customs.		Gold Interest.	
January	$11,037,490	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,[illegible]	February	4,760,206
March	12,[illegible]	March	1,918,101
April	10,[illegible]	April	4,272,796
May	9,[illegible]	May	6,798,793
June	7,915,019	June	4,575,185
July	10,439,462	July	9,931,337
August	13,464,739	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,279	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,532	October	3,237,334
Nov. 1	[illegible]	Nov. 1	473,300
Total, 1873	$127,468,[illegible]	Total, 1873	$58,833,199
Total, 1872	129,765,969	Total, 1872	66,933,177

The week was a very light one for Customs Receipts, less than an average of $250,000 a day. This is readily accounted for by the sympathy of the Foreign Goods market with the events in the Domestic Commission line. The dull season for Customs, however, in regular course is in November and December, and the revenues from this source are usually expected to be light until the New Year. This season they will, no doubt, prove exceptionally so. The November Gold Interest payments, on the other hand, are also very light thus far. Less than $3,000,000 has been called for at the New-York Office, or less than half the usual sum prepaid at the close of October, and paid, in due course, the first days in November. One reason for this is, that the Anglo-American Syndicate in London have bought largely of the November Coupons to pay into the Treasury on account of the New Loan. These will not appear in the New-York disbursements. We also hear that they have bought in Frankfort and London over $10,000,-000 of the 5-20s of 1862 which were called in for redemption Sept. 6 and Nov. 16. These will be turned into the Treasury, and thus reduce the redemptions at the New-York Office.

The trade demand for Gold during the week was small, as well in the line of Exchange as for Customs Duties. But a certain measure of speculation is kept up in the Gold Room, and while the price cannot be advanced, it was kept steady through the week on the rapid advance in the rate of Interest in London and in some of the Continental markets. The last sales on Saturday were 108¼ ₱ cent., comparing with 108⅝ ₱ cent. at the close of the previous week. Bills on London fell to 96½@96¾ ₱ cent. (or 106@106¼ ₱ cent. by the old conventional reckoning) for 60 days, and this low ruling caused the Bank of England to advance the rate of Interest to 8 ₱ cent., in apprehension of renewed shipments of English Gold to New-York.

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 2, '72.
American Gold	108⅝@108¼	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	109½@108	112
U. S. 5-20s, '65, Jan. and July	114@112¼	114¼
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	109@108	109¼
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	89@87	100½
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	73½@69¼	88½
New-York Central	86@79@83½	95⅛
Rock Island	87½@83¼@87⅛	109⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝@21¼@23⅝	48
St. Paul Common	25¾@21½@24½	56½
St. Paul Preferred	53@51	75½
Toledo and Wabash	37⅞@39½@32½@37¼	72⅝
Union Pacific	16⅝@14⅝@18⅝	38⅝
Erie	45¾@44⅝	53¾
Western Telegraph	51⅝@43¾@49⅝	79
Pacific Mail	30½@25@28⅝	94¼
Lake Shore	61⅝@57¼@64¼@63⅜	92½
North-west Common	33⅝@31¾@35¼	82⅝
Harlem	105@100	113½

The hard times among some of the great manufacturers in New-England, and the pressure of the crisis upon the banks and merchants, (together with some lots brought from Europe as an Exchange operation,) have created a larger supply of the Public Funds on the market than the demand would take except at a concession. The quotations are down 1@1½ ₱ cent. from the previous week.

The Share list had its greatest depression on Friday and early on Saturday. The subsequent rally was from 3 to 5 ₱ cent., and in the case of Lake Shore 6@7 ₱ cent. It will be noticed that the closing figures are lower than Saturday week on the Pacific Bonds, New-York Central, Harlem, Pacific Mail, and Western Telegraph, while Rock Island and the lighter Western Stocks left off rather better. The general market had a firm look at 3 o'clock on Saturday, and the very satisfactory reports of the Bank movement and the removal of the anxiety in regard to the affairs of the heavy and popular house of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., afford good hope for an improved market the present week.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of Oct. 27 reports: "The earnings of the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad have steadily increased each month since it was opened to Hyde Park, and for the month of September have more than doubled."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ AARON G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st.,
Dealer in Elizabeth City and New-Jersey Securities, offers for sale securities to parties who wish to reinvest proceeds of bonds of Elizabeth City, &c., due and paid to-day, Nov. 1, 1873.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	53	Hides, No.	1,019
Bees-wax, pks	2	Hides, bdls	400
Flour, bbls	11,305	Leather, sides	2,873
Meal, bbls	500	Stearine, pks	58
Wheat, bushels	278,377	Tallow, pks	48
Corn, bushels	208,034	Oil-cake, pks	220
Oats, bushels	107,392	Beef, pks	162
Rye, bushels	500	Cut-meats, pks	221
Malt, bushels	2,100	Lard, tcs	592
Barley, bushels	41,900	Lard, kegs	200
Peas, bushels	7,153	Butter, pks	4,055
Cotton, bales	5,198	Cheese, pks	4,516
Grass-seed, bags	306	Rice, pks	26
B. E. Peas, bags	24	Starch, pks	1,900
Eggs, bbls	1,484	Tea, pks	4,127
Dried Fruit, pks	71	Tobacco, hhds	15
Beans, bbls	53	Tobacco, pks	179
Hemp, bales	35	Wool, bales	149
Hops, bales	109	Whisky, bbls	660

BARK—Quiet at about former rates.

BRICKS—Have been in very moderate request within the previous range.

CANDLES—Quoted steady, but inactive.

COFFEE—Quoted as before, on, however, a restricted movement. Sales since our last, 1,156 bags Rio, by the Templar, at Baltimore, and 5,400 bags do., by the Marina, at New-Orleans, on private terms. Stock here, 61,428 bags Rio and Santos, and 4,688 bags and 7,401 mats of other kinds.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower for early delivery, on a very slack trade; sales, 620 bales, including 54 bales to shippers, 371 bales to spinners, and 175 bales in transit. There has been an active trade noted for forward delivery at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,600 bales, (of which 2,600 bales were on last evening, and 14,000 bales to-day,) with 1,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 7-32c.; December, 14⅜c.; January, 14⅝c.; February, 14⅞c.; March, 15 5-16c., and April 15⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,198 bales, including 2,737 bales from Norfolk, 1,460 bales from Charlestown, and 1,001 bales per railroad....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 24,540 bales, against 15,848 bales last Saturday, and 21,369 bales same day last year....The exports from this port have been 16,161 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Have been generally in slack request and unsettled in prices. Stock of Dye-woods: 1,115 tons Fustic, 3,686 tons Logwood, 3,250 tons Lima Wood, 650 tons Sapan Wood, and 40 tons Camwood.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in rather limited demand on the basis of about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very slack business reported in State and Western Flour since our last, and prices have been quoted weak and irregular in most instances, though on State and City Mill stock, which has been offered sparingly for early delivery, holders have been comparatively firm in their views. The export movement has been checked, in part, by the scarcity of freight room and the very full rates claimed by ship-owners. The sales reported since our last reach 9,700 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 at $3 50@$5, chiefly at $4 50@$5; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 85, chiefly at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 60, mainly at $6 50; very good to very fancy do. at $6 50@$7 25, chiefly at $6 85@$7; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 10@$6 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Southern Flour has been quiet at about former prices; sales, 350 bbls., part to arrive.... Rye Flour steady; 400 bbls. sold, chiefly at $5@$5 25 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal firm and wanted; 870 bbls. changed hands within the previous range.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active, the demand having been mainly for export, and prices have been quoted up 1c.@2c. a bushel, the offerings having been on a restricted scale. Winter Wheat dull, but held firmly; few prime samples available. Sales have been reported since our last of 241,000 bushels at $1 44 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 40 for prime No. 2 do., boat-loads; $1 39@$1 40, chiefly at $1 40, for do., car stock; $1 36@$1 38 for No. 2 North-west, car lots; $1 34@$1 35 for No. 2 Chicago do., mainly at $1 34, for good average samples; $1 31@$1 33, mostly at $1 32@$1 32½, for No. 3 Spring; $1 32@$1 37 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring....Corn quite freely dealt in at about yesterday's closing figures, largely on export account. Sales have been reported of 284,000 bushels at 60½c.@61c. for good to strictly prime sail mixed Western, mainly at 60½c. for good average stock; 61c.@62c. for Yellow Western, and (nominally) 60c. for prime steamer grades....Rye, Barley, and Malt essentially unchanged....Oats in moderate demand and less firm in price; sales, 41,000 bushels at 45c.@47c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly 46½c.@46¾c. for good to prime boat-loads, and 47c.@49c. for White do.... Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unaltered....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 22,257 bbls. Flour, 913,914 bushels Wheat, 428,886 bushels Corn, and 24,229 bushels Rye.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Dull and somewhat irregular in price. Stock of Bags, 5,900 bales here, and 1,800 bales at Boston. Of Bagging, 12,000 bales here, and 6,000 bales at Boston.

HEMP—Very quiet at former quotations. Stock, 105 bales American, and 131,828 bales foreign.

HIDES—Have been moderately dealt in, but at easier rates. Sales to-day, 1,500 Dry Galveston, 1,500 Dry Matamoras, 1,500 City Kips, 2,450 City Slaughter, and 100 country do., on private terms. The week's receipts have been 21,923 Hides; sales, 59,700 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., at 26½c., gold, less 2 ₱ cent. for cuts, four months, selected; 18,750 Dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., at 25½c.@26c., gold, less 2 ₱ cent. for cuts, four months to cash less 4 ₱ cent., selected; 5,800 Dry California, 23 lbs., at 23¾c., gold, 90 days, selected; 5,100 Dry Bogota, 20@22 lbs.; 4,900 Dry Central American, 20@22 lbs., on private terms; 3,500 Dry Corpus Christi, 23 lbs., at 20c., currency, cash; 6,000 Dry Texas and Mexican, 20@23 lbs.; 1,350 Dry Western, 17 lbs.; 600 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 51 lbs., at 13c., gold, 90 days; 5,800 Wet-salted Texas, &c., 56@60 lbs., on private terms; 2,300 Wet-salted City and Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., at 9c.@9½c., currency, cash. The stock on hand is 128,600 Hides, and 620 bales, (same time last year, 155,000 Hides and 1,200 bales,) as follows: 52,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 14,300 Dry Montevideo, &c.; 14,200 Dry Rio Grande, 9,000 Dry Central American, 5,400 Dry Bogota, 600 Dry Laguayra, 2,000 Dry California, 1,600 Dry and Salted West India, 11,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 18,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 260 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 360 bales Calcutta Cow.

MOLASSES—Dull, at unsettled prices; stock, 5,938 hhds., including 2,123 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,487 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 520 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 1,808 hhds. of other kinds.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive and rather weak, on the basis of $2 85@$2 90 for Strained....Tar quiet but steady....Spirits Turpentine dull, at 41c. for full lots; 13 bbls. sold at 41½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in less request, but weak in price, with Western Bag quoted at $36 50, currency, and City (from East India seed) at $34 50, gold, ₱ ton. The week's exports have been 21,181 pks., receipts, 7,574 pks.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, generally on the basis of 5½c. for Crude, in bulk; 15¾c.@16c. for Refined, November option, here, and 16c. for do. at Philadelphia, first half of November, with sales of 2,000 bbls. at the latter rate. ....Case Oil and Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held more confidently, but has been rather quiet; 500 bbls. new Western Mess sold on private terms, quoted at $15 bid. Western Prime Mess quoted at $15 50@$16; and extra Prime at $13 90....City-dressed Hogs quiet, ranging from 5c.@6½c....Cut-meats slow of sale and weak in price; sales, 1,300 fresh Bellies at 8c.; 50 bxs. Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs., at 8¾c.; 1,600 fresh Hams at 8c.; 300 Pickled Hams, 12 lbs., at 9c.; 450 Smoked Hams at 10½c.@11c.; 800 Pickled Shoulders at 6½c.; and 300 Smoked do., at 7½c....Bacon in moderate request, with sales reported of 200 bxs. Long Clear, early delivery, at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January and February options, at 6⅞c....Lard depressed on free offerings and a restricted inquiry for most kinds. Sales, 800 tcs. Western Steam at 7⅛c.@7 3-16c.; 150 tcs. City do. at 7c.; 500 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7c., and 4,160 tcs. Refined (W. J. Wilcox & Co.'s brand) at 8c. And for forward delivery, 1,800 tcs. Western Steam, November options, at 7⅛c.@7¼c., closing at 7¼c.@7 3-16c.; 3,250 tcs. do., January, at 7½c.@7 9-16c., closing at 7 7-16c.@7¼c.; 4,250 tcs. do., February, at 7⅝c.@7¾c., closing at 7 9-16c.@7⅝c....Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....The week's exports hence to European ports embraced 125 pks. Pork, 948 pks. Beef, 6,333 bxs. Bacon, 591 pks. Butter, 7,804 bxs. Cheese, and 8,466 pks. Lard....The stocks in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn included 36,685 bbls. Pork, and 15,492 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 47,288 bbls. Pork, and 18,085 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Oct. 1, 1873; and 20,132 bbls. Pork, and 28,029 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Nov. 1, 1872.

SKINS—Deer have been in some demand, but irregular as to price; sales, 10,000 lbs. Central American, 4,000 lbs. Para, and 5,000 lbs. Domestic, on private terms. Receipts 23 bales Sisal, &c., 5 bales Curacoa, and 13 bales Texas. Goat dull and unsettled. Receipts, 125 bales Mexican, and 184 bales Curacoa.

SUGARS—Have been dull to-day, on the basis of yesterday's revised quotations; sales since our last, 236 hhds. Refining Cuba, on private terms; and 140 bxs. Molasses and low grade Clayed at 6⅞c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb.... Refined quoted as before. The stock in first hands to-day, was 73,441 hhds., 312,793 bags, and 44,730 bxs., and 3,095 hhds. Melado. Included in the stock of hhd. Sugar were 65,474 hhds. Cuba, 4,534 hhds. Porto Rico, and 3,433 hhds. other kinds.

TOBACCO—Has been dull, but without further change as to values.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the Port of New-York in October.

	Total Hhds.
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1873	20,516
Received since	1,731
Total	22,247
Delivered since	5,409
Stock on hand Nov. 1, 1873	16,838
Same time 1872	13,961
Same time 1871	18,265

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in October.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.	Sagua. Bales.
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1873	27,538	54	2,001	....
Received since	5,208	..	....	....
Total	32,746	54	2,001	....
Sales and reshipments to Oct. 31, 1873	10,078	..	500	....
Stock on hand Nov. 1, 1873	22,668	54	1,501	....
Stock on hand Nov. 1, 1872	15,665	..	2,368	338
Stock on hand Nov. 1, 1871	7,008	..	573	....

TALLOW—Has been sparingly dealt in at weak prices; sales have been 85,000 lbs. out-of-town stock, 8⅞c.@7½c. Week's exports were 2,215 pks. Stearine has been quiet, with 20,000 lbs. prime City placed at 8c., and 21 tcs. Western, off grade, at 7¾c.

WHISKY—Shade firmer, and in moderate demand; sales reported of 200 bbls. at 91½c., mostly check, Monday, and 50 bbls. at 91c., cash.

FREIGHTS—There has been a restricted movement noted in this line, on the basis of about previous rates; the demand having been moderate for accommodation for Grain, Flour, Petroleum, and Cotton, and limited on most other accounts....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 250 bales Cotton at 9-16d.@⅝d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 50s., and, by steam, 2,600 bales Cotton at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 13¾d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 80s.; 1,150 bxs. Bacon at 70s.; 200 pkgs. Butter, 600 bags Oil-cake, and 135 pkgs. Leather on private terms. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,267 tons net, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also, an American bark, 635 tons, with about 2,500 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at ⅝d. ₱ lb....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, reported at 4s. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, (relet room,) at 15d.@15¼d. ₱ bushel; 250 bales Wool, compressed, at ½d. ₱ lb....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, one-third in bags, at 10s. ₱ quarter, and a British brig, about 350 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 35s....For Cork and orders, an American bark, 523 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 9s. 3d., or 3d. off if direct, and a German bark, 850 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For direct ports on the Continent, an Italian bark, 583 tons, hence with about 3,850 quarters Grain at 10s. 3d., and a Norwegian bark, 279 tons, hence with about 1,850 quarters do., (in bags,) at 10s. ₱ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 150 bales Cotton and 250 bbls. Apples on private terms; 650 bbls. Resin at 5s.; 18,000 bushels Rye at 14d.; 950 pkgs. Tobacco on the basis of 55s. ₱ hhd., and 37s. 6d. for cases; and 1,050 pkgs. Merchandise at full market rates....For Alexandria, an American bark, 434 tons, hence, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum on private terms....For the Levant, an Italian brig, 302 tons, hence, with about 5,500 cases Petroleum, on private terms....For Demerara, a schooner, with Lumber from Wilmington, at $15, gold....For Barbados a bark with Lumber, from Savannah, at $14, gold. ....For the Windward, a brig, about 325 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $2,400.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Flour dull and drooping, lower to sell. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 01½@$1 02½; No. 2 Spring, $1, cash or November; $1 01¼ December; No. 3 Spring, 91½c.@98c.; Rejected, 92½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 36c.@36¼c., cash or November; 37½c.@37⅝c. December; High Mixed, 36½c.@36¾c.; Rejected, 35c.@35½c. Oats steady at 29½c.@29¾c. for No. 2, cash; 30⅝c.@30¾c. December. Rye steady at 60½c.@61c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 Fall, $1 23½; No. 3 Spring, 90c.@93c. Provisions dull, unsettled, and lower, with more willingness on the part of packers to accept the decline. Pork dull and lower at $11 50 cash; $11 25@$11 37½ December. Lard dull and drooping at 6¾c.@6⅞c., cash; 6⅞c. January, 7c. February. Bulk Meats dull; ⅛c. lower on packed, 5-16c. lower on loose. Green Meats in fair demand but at lower rates. Hams, 16 lbs. average, 6½c.; 15 lbs. average, 6¾c. Number of Hogs packed here during October, 73,650, being an increase of 33,000 over the same month last year. Whisky in fair demand but lower, at 88c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7c.@8c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 116,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 134,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 60,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 14,228 bbls.; Wheat, 188,826 bushels; Corn, 84,231 bushels; Oats, 50,900 bushels, and Barley, 2,240 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 190,246 bushels; Corn, 145,873 bushels; Oats, 35,575 bushels, and Barley, 9,980 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 8,400 bushels; Corn, 27,600 bushels; Oats, 47,352 bushels. Canal Freights easier; boats loading to hold Grain in New-York at $3 per day demurrage for the first month, and $2 per day thereafter. Wheat to New-York, 12½c.@12¾c.; Corn, 11c.@11¼c.; Oats, 7½c. Grain market dull; the stormy weather has nearly stopped trade; sales of small lots of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring Wheat at $1 25; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Corn at 40c.; 10,000 bushels Canada Barley at $1 40. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $16@$16 50; Short Cuts, $16@$16 50; Hams, 10½c.@11c.; Shoulders, 8½c.@9c. Breakfast Bacon, 9½c.@10c. Dried Beef, $16. Lard, 8c.@8½c. for Tierce; 9c. for Keg.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 Spring at 99c.@$1; No. 2 Red Winter offered at 60c. cash, 51c. bid; No. 3 offered at $1 30 cash, $1 28 bid. Car-lots of No. 2 Red Winter sold at $1 55. Corn dull and a shade lower at 37½c.@38c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, on track. Oats inactive but steady; held pretty firm at 33c. for No. 2 cash, 32½c. bid; car-lots, 32½c.@33c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye lower; to sell at 62c.@63c. for No. 2. Pork dull and unchanged at $13 50@$13 75. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and unsettled at 7c. for Shoulders; 7½c.@7¾c. for Clear Sides, cash. Lard quiet and unchanged at 7c. for Manufacturing. Whisky firm at 90c. Cattle unchanged. Hogs quiet at $3 25@$3 75; the regular packing season commences to-day. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 2,500 bushels Rye, 1,400 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Nov. 1.—Flour dull, but steady; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of two cars of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. Corn dull; sales of 1,800 bushels at 56c.@58c. Barley dull and lower, holders asking $1 55 for up-lake Canada, which is above the views of buyers; sales of 7,500 bushels on private terms. Corn-meal—Bolted, $1 15; Unbolted, $1 10, ₱ cental. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middling, $20@$22 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Barley, 6½c. to Albany; 7½c. to New-York; 11c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Receipts—35,000 bushels Wheat, 23,500 bushels Corn, 31,500 bushels Barley, 257,000 feet Lumber. Shipments—11,000 bushels Wheat, 29,200 bushels Barley, 7,500 bushels Peas, 676,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Flour dull and depressed; Howard Street Superfine, $4@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$8 75; City Mills Superfine, $4@$5 25; do. Extra, $6 50@8; do. Family, $8 50@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4@$5 25; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$8 50. Wheat steady; Choice White, $1 70; Fair to Prime do., $1 45@1 65; Choice Amber, $1 65; Good to Prime Red, $1 50@$1 60; Common to Fair do., $1 30@$1 45; Pennsylvania do., $1 35@1 45; Western Amber, $1 50. Corn dull; Southern White, 77c.@78c.; do. Yellow, 65c.@67c.; Mixed Western, 64c. Oats firmer; Southern, 50c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@40c.; do. White, 50c.@51c. Rye in fair demand and steady at 80c.@88c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky nominal at 94c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 1.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; sales of Amber Michigan, cash, at $1 31@$1 31¼; November, $1 31; December, $1 35@$1 36; No. 1 Red, $1 39@$1 40; No. 2 do., $1 26@$1 27; November, $1 37. Corn quiet at 45½c. for High Mixed, December; 47c., January; Low Mixed, cash, 41½c. Oats—No. 1 quiet at 36½c.@37c.; No. 2, 35c. Freights dull at 4½c.@5c. to Buffalo; 8½c.@9c. to Oswego. Clover-seed sold at $4 80. Dressed Hogs sold at $5. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—11,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Clover-seed in good supply at $8 25@$8 50. Other Seeds unchanged. Flour unchanged; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$8 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8 25; High Grades, $8 75@$10. Wheat in improved demand; Red, $1 48; Amber, $1 58@$1 63; No. 1 Spring, $1 38. Rye steady at 85c.@86c. Corn in improved demand and firmer; Yellow, 62½c.@63c.; Mixed Western, 62c.@63c. Oats dull; White, 47c.@48c.; Mixed, 42½c.@46c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 10½c.@10¾c.; Refined, 15¾c.@16c. Whisky quiet; Western, in iron, 94c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1.—Flour dull, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm; none offering; sales at $1 20@$1 50. Corn steady at 60c.@65c. for Shelled and Ear, sacked. Oats steady at 44c.@46c. for Prime, sacked. Rye easy at 75c.@77c., on arrival. Barley firm at 50c. for Prime. Live Hogs dull and nominal, packers buying. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $13 50@$14. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides offered at 6½c.@6¾c., packed; Clear Sides nominal. Sugar-cured Hams quoted at 11c. Bulk Meats nominal. Lard sold at 8c.@8¼c. for tierce; 9c. for keg. Whisky nominal; nothing doing.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; sales at $1 30@$1 35. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 33c.@43c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter firm; best scarce. Pork—Only a limited jobbing demand; sales at $12 25@$12 50. Lard—Sales of Kettle at 7c.@7¼c.; Steam, 6¾c., spot and November. Bulk Meats quiet; sales of Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5c.@5⅛c.; Clear Sides, 5c.@5¼c. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6⅜c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—Flour steady at $5 50@$6 12½ for Extra Spring. Wheat steady at $1 08½ for No. 1; $1 04½ for No. 2, cash; $1 03¾, November; $1 04½, December. Oats quiet and weak at 29c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 38½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 63c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 53 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 122,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour and 201,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,073 head; market dull; prices nearly nominal; not enough sales to establish prices; nothing done in shipping grades; shipments yesterday, 1,240 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,877 head; market dull; closed with a large number in pens unsold; prices 10c. lower all round; medium to choice heavy, $3 50@$3 75, with a few extra at $3 85@$3 90; light weights, $3 75@$4; shipments yesterday, 11,639 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—Oats easier at 51c.@52c. Bran dull at $1@$1 05. Hay—Prime, $24; choice, $26. Pork dull at $15@$15 25. Sugar quiet; fair, 8½c.; fully fair, 9⅜c.; seconds, 9½c.@10c.; yellow clarified and white, 10½c.@10⅞c. Molasses lower; fair, 59c.; prime, 61c.@63c.; choice, 69c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 107@108; currency, 2½ ₱ cent. premium. Exchange—Sterling bank drafts, 115@116; New-York sight, 1@1¼ ₱ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Wheat steady, with moderate milling demand, at unchanged prices; sales of 5 cars of No. 1 White Michigan on private terms for local milling. Rye dull and quiet at 80c.@85c. for State. Corn steady and in moderate request; sales of 2 cars of No. 1 High Mixed Western at 62c. Barley quiet; no sales. Oats quiet; no sales.

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 40½@$1 45 for Extra; $1 39 for No. 1 White. Corn dull and declined at 47c. for Yellow. Oats in good demand at 35½c. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—21,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 37½c. Resin quiet at $3 for Low Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $3 for Yellow Dip, $1 40 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 25.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—Grain—Nothing done; prices nominal. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—There is no change in the Wool market, which remains fully as depressed as at any time since the panic. The manufacturers are only purchasing to supply immediate wants, and holders are not pressing their stocks for sale, as it is difficult to make satisfactory terms in the present state of the money market, and in many instances the offers of cash buyers are too low to find acceptance. Extra and Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces cannot be quoted over 48c.@50c. and good lots of Michigan and Wisconsin at 45c.@46c. ₱ lb. From the highest point before the panic prices have declined from 3c. to 5c. ₱ lb. on Fleece and Pulled, although some of the principal holders are still unwilling to meet the market at the concessions. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, No. 1, extra, double extra, and above, at 48c.@53c.; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleece, 46c.@48c.; combing and delaine, 51c.@58c.; unwashed and unmerchantable, 28c.@38c.; tub-washed, 50c.@52½c.; secured, 38c.@90c.; superfine and extra pulled, 40c.@53c.; Spring California, 25c.@35c.; Fall California, 17c.@25½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—Cotton irregular, active, and lower; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.@13½c.; net receipts, 5,590 bales; gross, 6,004 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,235 bales; coastwise, 1,937 bales; sales, 4,800 bales, of which 3,000 bales were last evening; stock, 58,762 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1.—Cotton steady; good demand; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 2,417 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,569 bales; sales, 1,200 bales, stock, 32,022 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,296 bales; exports, coastwise, 204 bales; sales, 700 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 17,745 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 1.—Cotton active and in good demand; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,295 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 18,740 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 9,757 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,208 bales; sales, 1,053 bales; stock, 61,663 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 1.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 13c.; receipts, 1,581 bales; shipments, 1,800 bales; stock, 26,017 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14c.; receipts, 1,828 bales; sales, 1,351 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Nov. 5.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned until Nov. 5.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 457½, 2505, 557, 669, 1043, 487, 601, 1011½, 801, 1382, 1905, 145½, 387½, 823½, 991, 1131, 1811, 1812, 1813, 2787.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Short Causes—Nos. 2344, 2092, 3284, 2454, 2512½, 2564, 2610, 2632, 2742, 2146, 2220, 2652, 2752, 2768, 2824, 2868, 2960, 3044, 970½, 1424½, 2568, 2712, 2806, 2844, 2974, 3004, 3040.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Nos. 685, 631, 479, 559, 723, 605, 777, 783, 513, 827, 557, 555½, 631, 753, 673, 85, 595, 657, 931, 343½.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Nos. 794, 766, 772, 624, 44, 522, 278, 774, 634, 390½, 724, 810, 818, 820, 822.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Nos. 3213, 2365, 2373, 1739, 1494, 2382, 2011, 2012, 2245, 2424, 866, 2364, 2430, 3275, 1945, 1682, 68, 3397, 2260, 1973, 2324, 1617, 1838, 290, 332, 2077, 2116, 2343.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part II.—Adjourned until December. Equity Term adjourned until Nov. 5.

MARINE COURT—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3050, Reilly vs. Galvin; 2426, Byrne vs. Heil; 3328, Hanson vs. Cook; 2680, Knowlton vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1564, Fairchild vs. Bentley; 2828, Duncomb vs. Lord; 2784, Benson vs. Janeway; 2836, Loeb vs. Robinson; 2364, Frank vs. Covert; 2538, Schultze vs. Oakley; 2978, Howell vs. Elias; 2338½, Brannigan vs. Hall; 2218, Ferguson vs. Lyon; 2876, Doellner vs. Kindt; 2659, Theal vs. Steitz; 3306, Doelger vs. Prouty; 2602, Benson vs. Mueller; 3206, Bayley vs. Downs; 2814, Johnson vs. Dickel; 1618, White et al vs. Nickerson et al.; 2764, Roux et al. vs. Berthoff; 2794, Lippe vs. Murphy; 2880, Cohen vs. Goodale; 2196, Jacquelin vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company; 2561, Knox vs. Shafer; 1318, Keyworth vs. Stiner; 2092, Philpf vs. Lightstone; 2558, McMahon vs. Doran et al.; 2008, Smith vs. Eastman; 2059, Schlör vs. Lehman; 3476, Bigelow vs. Claremont.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—2743, Schachtel vs. Langenmeyer; 3119, Ogden vs. Lawrence; 2391, Hoffman vs. Gallaher; 967, Garland vs. Berdan; 2809, The Fifth National Bank vs. Rose; 2810, Same vs. Same; 3219, Ramsay vs. Simpson; 2769, Sanchez vs. Casey; 2917, Headman vs. Beers; 2201, Klein vs. Best; 2763, Butler vs. Snyder et al.; 2841, Hazelius vs. Baby; 2509, Richardson vs. Barnes; 2843, Gutieres vs. Schlesinger; 2511, Van Allan et al. vs. Trembley; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 2501, Cohen vs. Koehler et al.; 2653, Levy vs. Murphy; 3011, Koehler vs. Coop; 2853, Herschfield vs. Werner; 2739½, Langenbach vs. Meyer; 3155, Hamburger et al. vs. Andrew.

MARINE COURT—PART III.—Held by Curtis, J.—2825, Lyons vs. Gray; 1976, Seaman vs. McCaffie; 3347, Robournitz vs. Wass; 2647, Griggs vs. McKillop; 3266, Barmitz vs. Davis; 2811, Alsdrall vs. Sawyer; 3189, Koehler vs. Reilly; 2922, Hervey vs. Kerr; 2963, Rawitzer vs. Pendergast; 3290, Wallach vs. Opper; 3186, McClees vs. De Milt; 2770, Cleary vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 2822, Hyman vs. Johnston et al.; 3145, Snodgrass vs. Wilcox; 2812, Aston vs. Corwin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Frederick Rudolph, rape; George Carnes, felonious assault and battery; Jacob H. Voorhies, felonious assault and battery; Robert McCullum, felonious assault and battery; John Ryan, grand larceny; Michael H. Nolan, grand larceny; John Lippoth, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; John McDougall, petit larceny; J. R. Osborn, Sylvanus T. Shepard, Patrick J. Wallace, Thomas W. Wallace, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Michael Fay, assault and battery.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 31, 55, 52, 31½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Cropper vs. Legget et al., Muller vs. Schafer, Ranft vs. Reith, Fairfax vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, James vs. Adams et al., Thurber et al. vs. Reynolds et al., Volckenburg vs. Hugart, Salomon vs. Sanford, Maguire et al. vs. Dinsmore; orders granted.

NEW CAVE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A cave, which is said to rival in extent and attractiveness the Howe's cave, is reported to have been discovered and partially explored at Yatesville, Montgomery County. The entrance to the cave is through an orifice about large enough to admit a man's body. The exploring party were James Sammons, George Stockbridge, James T. Watson, Frank P. Watson, and Abraham Yates. As described by a local paper, after entering the orifice, they descended almost perpendicularly for about twenty feet and reached a clay bottom, with stone walls and roof. The chamber was not far from twenty-five feet square, and at its end another hole was visible. Another descent was made of about the same depth, and a fine hall (so to speak) was reached, the floor, walls, and floor being of stone. The air was agreeable, and the place being illuminated with lanterns was very romantic. A tiny stream of water was noticed, which trickled down another hole, into which only two of the party cared to venture. By the assistance of the rope, and touching their feet to the rock, they got down about sixteen feet to another chamber, which they found to dart toward the north. They followed the descending grade for about sixty feet, when they reached a pool of water, whose taste was sweet, and whose depth, as sounded by stones, was about four feet. This adventurous couple kept the others advised of their safety by frequent halloolngs, and these caverns echoed for the first time to the human voice. The pool referred to appeared to be about fifteen feet across and was bounded by a rocky wall. It is the opinion of the explorers that by making a turn to the right a further cavity might be reached, and its explorations may be renewed at some convenient time. Having gone as far as the opportunity permitted, the explorers picked up some stalactites of stone, formed by the drop of water, as memorials, and then made their way back, and the whole party reached the upper air after an absence of nearly two hours.

AN ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

The keeper of the County Jail in Topeka, Kan., was awakened at daybreak on the morning of Oct. 25 by one of the prisoners, named Gilbert Hoffman, and told that some of the inmates had escaped. The jailer at once went to see for himself, and found that the door to the cell in which Dr. Samuel Ashmore, under indictment for the murder of his wife in North Topeka; Thomas Helm, under indictment for stealing horses near Auburn, and Gilbert Hoffman had been confined, had been unlocked, and Ashmore and Helm had escaped. Going down to the tier of cells, he found that the door of the cell where had been confined James P. Kelley, under indictment for stealing; James Bosse, under indictment for selling Bill Holman's horse, when he had been intrusted to hold it, and James Nelson and John A. Francis, the two individuals who burglarized Sheriff Thomas' residence and were captured by him with a door-key, had not only been opened, but that the iron bars had been sawed out of the door, leaving an aperture about fourteen by eight inches, through which three of the prisoners had escaped; the other prisoner in the cell being a large man, it was found necessary to open the door for him, which was done. The door leading from the corridor to the hall was also sprung open by first sawing a bolt off the back of the door, so as to give a chance to spring it, and then forcing the bolt out of the lock. The hall door was unlocked the same as the two cell doors were, and the prisoners, six in number, above named, were at liberty, Gilbert Hoffman declining to accompany them, alleging he was innocent, and that they could not persuade him to leave without a trial. It has not yet been disclosed what time in the night they made their flight, nor how the doors were unlocked, but time was evidently taken in the operation. Keys were obtained by outside help, and saws furnished from the same source. The bolts had been sawed off, and wooden bolts, colored black, were stuck in their places to elude the vigilance of the jailer.

COUNTRY SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The Boston *Advertiser* ridicules the tendency of suburban towns to build school-houses four or five stories high, to contain several hundred scholars each, because that is the fashion in crowded cities, where land is costly. It says, very sensibly: "Stair-cases in a school-house are a positive injury, and may be very dangerous. We beg everybody who is responsible to consider that in regions where land may still be bought by the acre, there is no pretense for running up the school-house into the sky. And we claim, as a first requisition, that the new school-houses which will be demanded as soon as the annexation is complete, shall be only one story, or at most two stories high. We ask, in the second place, that there shall be no effort made to crowd 500 or 1,000 children into one building, simply because they are so crowded under the very bad plans of Boston as it was."

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

ARE OFFERED IN BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, YAK LACES.
REAL ROINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES.
REAL GUIPURE CAPES, $7; WORTH $12.
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, COLLARS, &c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, LOOPS, &c.
In REAL LACES we defy competition, having the largest and cheapest stock in the City.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIONS IN CHEAP DRY GOODS.

CHEAP! Silks, Dress Goods, CLOAKS, Linens, Gloves, Notions, CHEAP! Mourning Goods, Shawls, SUITS, Hosiery, Carpets, Furniture, &c. CHEAP!

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO.
We are still making extensive reductions throughout our establishment, and returning to our customers

A Further Cash Discount

on all purchases amounting to 50 cents and upward, excepting on Spool Cotton, Books, Patent Medicines, Cosmetics, Extracts, and Domestic Jellies.

R. H. MACY & CO.
We have opened on our second floor a

Wholesale Toy, Doll, and FANCY GOODS department.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Samples of all new goods of our own importation are exhibited there, which we shall display at our annual grand opening of Christmas wares.
An

EXTRA REDUCTION

in price is made to purchasers in this department, and the goods will be sold in quantities to suit. They are fresh goods, imported by us this Fall for our Christmas trade, and cannot be found in any other house in this country.

WHOLESALE BUYERS.

Ladies purchasing for fairs, and visitors to the City making Christmas purchases for their families, will find here the goods designed expressly to meet their wants.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
$20,000
WORTH OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, &C.
In fine and SEASONABLE goods will be offered for the next
90 DAYS
AT
LESS THAN COST,
TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine.
ROBERT F. SMITH,
NO. 779 BROADWAY.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS.
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
500 PIECES AT 45c., 50c., AND 60c.
THE ABOVE ARE MOST BEAUTIFUL GOODS, AND, WE GUARANTEE, SURPASS ANY ON THE STREET.
JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.—FULL LINE OF WINTER FASHIONS, new attractions, new Redingotes. Patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. "SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK," or "SECRETS OF DRESS-MAKING" will be out on Tuesday. MAILED for 10 CENTS. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.

UNITED STATES DIGEST.

A DIGEST OF ALL THE DECISIONS OF THE VARIOUS COURTS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, from the earliest period to the year 1870; comprising all the American Decisions digested in the thirty-one volumes of the United States Digest, with careful revision and important additions. First Series. To be completed within 12 vols., royal 8vo. 800 pages each. Law sheep. $7 50 per volume. Vol. I. ready in December.

This work has been undertaken at the suggestion of many members of the Bar, who wish to avoid consulting so many different volumes of supplements and annuals, when collecting the decisions upon a given topic. The new work is a complete digest of the decisions of the various courts of the United States from the earliest period to the year 1870; the starting point of the "New Series" recently commenced.

All the American decisions digested in the thirty-one volumes of the original United States Digest, the Supplement, the Equity Digest, and the Annuals prior to 1870, are presented in the new work, with the addition of all decisions deemed valuable in one hundred and six volumes of American Reports, which were, for various reasons, not included in the former issues, making the whole number of volumes digested to exceed nineteen hundred.

Twelve volumes will comprise the entire alphabet of titles. The purpose is to reproduce the contents of the original work, without omitting cases, and without abridging any matter of general interest and value. But the titles have been rearranged to avoid needless repetitions, and to secure the utmost economy of space; and it is considered settled that they will not, in any event, require more than twelve volumes of about eight hundred pages each.

The editorial labor is under the charge of Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, Esq.

Vol. I. will appear in December. The remaining volumes will be issued quarterly, or as fast as a due regard to accuracy will permit.

The Annual Digest will be published in May of each year. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ESSIE JANE BRAMAN, plaintiff, against APOLLOS G. BRAMAN, Defendant.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 21 Park row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 16, 1873.
DAVENPORT & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in said county, on the 25th day of October, 1873.
DAVENPORT & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o27-law7wM

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.
E. RIDLEY & SON.
Special Cash Purchases.
Retail, To-Day.
EVERY DEPARTMENT FILLED WITH NEW GOODS.
SPECIALTIES—Lot of Colored Silk Velvets at $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, per yard up.
SPECIALTIES—Black Silk Velvets, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, up.
SPECIALTIES—Mantilla Velvets at $3 80, $4 50, $5, up. Rich Gros Grain Ribbons, all Silk, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., and 31c.
SPECIALTIES—Sash Ribbons, 6-inch wide, 31c.
SPECIALTIES—All-Silk Sash Ribbons, 7-inch wide, 44c., 59c., and 65c.
Long Ostrich Plumes and Tips, from 25c. to $10.
Bonnet Materials, all the New Shades, 75c., $1, up.
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
Bargains! $2 25 and $1 50 per yard. $1 75 and $2 per yard. $2 25 and $2 45 per yard. Bargains!
Real Guipure Laces. Inspect.
1,000 Pieces of Passementerie Trimmings at 50c. on the dollar.
1,500 Pieces of Silk Fringes, rich qualities, at 40c. on the dollar.
Oxidized and Braided Ornaments, Embroidered Berlin Goods, Extraordinary Display.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Undergarments and Infants' Goods.
Felt Hats and Bonnets,
25c., 35c., 45c. each.
Finest French Felt Hats, all colors, 75c. each. Sold everywhere from $1 15 to $2 10. Examine.
Clearing out 500 Trimmed Bonnets at 45 cents on the dollar.
Hosiery and Lined Gloves.—Large Stock. Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwests and Drawers from 25 cents up. One Thousand Dozens.
Two Dollar Velveteens for Cloakings, 95c. per yard. Look.
Colored and Black Velveteens, 35c., 45c., 65c., 85c., up.
FROM EUROPE, OPENING THIS WEEK, 300 cases of Toys and Dolls.
KID GLOVES.
New To-day. NEW SHADES. Whites and Blacks. 1,500 Dozens of One Button Kid Gloves at 45c. the pair. Regular Dollar Glove.
2 Buttons, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 25.
Portions of our Stock will be found below European Gold Cost.
Edward Ridley & Son,
309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
Five minutes' ride from corner of Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars stop at the door.

FROM AUCTION.
A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.
MERINOES, BLACK CASHMERES, EMPRESS CLOTH, BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, BLACK SILKS, ROYAL SERGE, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
ONE CASE 5-4 PRINCESS CLOTH, 50c., WORTH 80c.
EVERYTHING IN PROPORTION.
JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

Fall Importations!
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY,
Are offering WORSTED EMBROIDERY IN COLORS. Also, WORSTED FRINGES and GIMP, to match. SMOKED PEARL BUTTONS and SLIDES.
THE MOST DESIRABLE ARTICLES IN MARKET.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.
s21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DE FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873. PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.
Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street. au4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.
WALTER SCOTT JARVIS, WALTER R. GILLETT, Executors.
au25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN, Administrator.
jy28-law6mM*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 3, 1873.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FRANCIS S. THAYER.

For Controller,
NELSON K. HOPKINS.

For Treasurer,
DANIEL G. FORT.

For Attorney General,
BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN.

For Canal Commissioner,
SIDNEY MEAD.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
MOSS K. PLATT.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ernani, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Octave Torriani, Signor Campanini.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Under The Gaslight.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Hamlet.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Justice—Mr. Frank Roche, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Kate Rogers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Geneva Cross—Mr. J. Prunelle, Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Round the Clock—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle—Mr. Robert McWade.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook.—Mr. C. K. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE.—Barnum's Circus and Menagerie.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair of the American Institute. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—Lecture by Mr. De Cordova—"Those Brown Boys of Brownstown."

ST. PETER'S HALL.—Panorama of the World.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Phosphorescence and Laughing Gas—by Messrs. Harts and Colton.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Mr. John B. Gough, "Now and Then."

BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 3
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-House, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 2,326 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The arrangement which is proposed in reference to the affairs of Messrs. Sprague & Co. ought to be satisfactory to the creditors, and will undoubtedly be accepted by all who carefully consult their own interests. The members of the house give up all that they possess, and twenty millions of property is mortgaged to satisfy eleven millions of indebtedness. Bonds will be issued bearing interest, and it cannot be doubted that these bonds will very soon be negotiable, so that none of the creditors will be put to more than very temporary inconvenience. Moreover, the business of the firm will at once be placed under thoroughly capable management. It is impossible to devise a plan which would be likely to prove more advantageous to the creditors. The suicidal scheme of throwing the concern into bankruptcy would simply involve the utter sacrifice of an immense property, and defeat the end which the creditors of the house naturally have at heart. Such a scheme has not yet been suggested, so far as we have heard; and for the sake of the creditors themselves we hope it will not be. Under the method actually proposed, the firm will continue to carry on its business, and its hands will not be thrown out of employment. We trust the creditors of the house will cordially unite in carrying out this arrangement.

Further appeals to our friends in the State are, we hope, almost unnecessary. The issues at stake have been very fully placed before them by many able papers—such as the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Buffalo *Commercial*, the Troy *Times*, the Binghamton *Republican*, the Rochester *Democrat*, the Syracuse *Journal*, the Ithaca *Journal*, the Utica *Herald*, the Jamestown *Journal*, and others which possess great influence in their several localities. Republican journalists have done their best to set people thinking on the questions now pending, and it will not be their fault if we do not gain a great success on Tuesday next. We have had to contend against many difficulties this year, not the least of which is the financial crisis. A panic of this kind is generally visited upon the heads of the party which happens to be in power at the time of its occurrence. The Republican Party has done nothing to deserve such treatment, for it has staved off panics for some years past, and has well maintained the credit of the nation, at home and abroad. The Democrats, with their talk of repudiation, would long ago have brought upon us much more dangerous troubles than those through which we are passing. Nor will it help us now to have it known abroad that the Democrats have partially regained possession of the "Empire State." Such a change at such a time ought to be deprecated by every thoughtful business man. We offer to the people the best men and the best cause, and we trust they will decide to give us a generous support to-morrow. If they do not, no one can lay the blame upon the Republican journalists.

A troublesome affair has occurred in the Eighteenth Assembly District. Mr. Wm. G. Choate has received a nomination independent of the regular parties, although nominally in the Republican interest. Mr. Choate is a man of very high character, and if the regular Republican nominee were a bad man, we should recommend people to vote for Mr. Choate. But Mr. Biglin has acted with perfect good faith at Albany, and is in every way deserving of public support. We cannot learn that anything whatever is to be said against him, and we are therefore unable to see any reason for throwing over the regular nomination. As matters stand, too many Republicans are sure to vote for Mr. Biglin to allow of the least chance of Mr. Choate's success; and, therefore, if the latter gentleman persists in running, he will merely be the means of electing the Tammany nominee. We shall be very glad to see Mr. Choate in public life, but we venture to submit that in opposing the Republican candidate now, he is not furthering his own object, but simply assisting his and our enemies. If party nominations are good ones, they have some claim to the support of members of the party. Without any disrespect to M. Choate, we must advise the inhabitants of the Eighteenth Assembly District to vote for Mr. Biglin.

We once more invite the citizens of Putnam County to cast their votes for Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr. We should regard his defeat with unmingled feelings of regret. It is a great advantage to the people that our young men of the better class should be volunteering to serve the State in the Legislature—the place of all others where their services are most needed. We do not know how the standard of public life is to be elevated except by the encouragement of young men take Mr. Fish, Jr. They will enter upon a political career without contamination, and we may be quite sure that the artifices of the lobby will be thrown away upon them. In this particular instance, the candidate is an unusually favorable specimen of his class. He is a man of marked abilities, of great industry, and spotless character. Already, in previous elections, he has worked hard for the Republican Party. We shall be much disappointed if the Republicans do not work hard for him now.

Capt. Michael Cregan, the Republican candidate for Coroner, is an intelligent, active, working Republican. He entered the army in defense of the Union at the age of seventeen years, in 1861, as a drummer-boy in the famous Eighty-second Regiment. He rose rapidly from this position to a Captaincy, passing through the grades of Lieutenancy, Adjutantcies, &c. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, has studied medicine, and is fully qualified to discharge the duties of Coroner. We fully indorse him, and request our readers to vote for him.

Alex. Frear is apparently convinced that the day of reform is past, for he has presented himself as a candidate for the Assembly in the Fifteenth District. We do not doubt that Frear is anxious to return to Albany, but we are quite sure the people of the Fifteenth District cannot afford to gratify him. What little has been gained in the way of reform in our Legislature will be wholly lost if such men as Frear are again permitted to gain a foothold in it. Whoever else the citizens of the district may choose to vote, for we hope they will take care they are not disgraced by the election of the notorious Alex. Frear. Let him get back to his seat in the Assembly, and next year we shall have Tweed and Tom Fields trying to get another chance at the spoils of legislation.

If the Republicans fail to carry the Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh Assembly Districts, it will be due solely to inexcusable negligence. In the Seventh, Prof. George W. Clarke is the candidate, and is worthy of the support of all respectable citizens; his chief title to public confidence is the fact that the *Tribune* says he does not deserve it. In the Ninth District an "independent" Republican candidate is running, and, of course, in the interest of Tammany. Every Republican should be careful to vote for Mr. George B. Deane, Jr., who is the regular nominee, and will make an excellent representative. In the Eleventh District the registration is largely below that of last year, but enough Republicans are on the rolls to send Col. Knox McAfee to the Assembly, if they go to the polls and vote. Col. McAfee is heartily indorsed by the best citizens of the district, and can be trusted to do nothing at Albany to bring discredit upon himself or his supporters.

Accounts from our correspondent at Columbus, Ohio, represent the condition of trade there as being much the same as at the other points from which we have published reports. That is to say, business in a general way is dull, manufactures are considerably hampered, (with some striking exceptions,) and retrenchment is the order of the day. A review of the progress of business affairs for the past week is presented in our money columns, which is, on the whole, more encouraging than might have been expected. In our opinion the evidences are every day accumulating that the general business of the country has been conducted with prudence and success. If it had not been, the present blow would have been far more severely felt.

Mr. Joel W. Mason should receive the vote of every Reformer for the office of Alderman. His capacity and integrity are unquestioned, and his election is necessary for the best interests of the City. Nothing better is known of his competitor than that he is a Tammany Democrat. The members of that kind already in the Board of Aldermen have proved beyond all doubt that we cannot afford any more of them. The position is one of great importance, and we hope citizens of all parties who know the value of good men in our Municipal councils will give Mr. Mason a hearty support. If they do, he is certain to be elected.

Mr. Clark F. Whittemore, the Republican nominee for Assembly in the Seventeenth (City) District, is a lawyer whose ability and integrity have secured for him the respect of the community. The nomination has been indorsed by the Citizens' Organization, the principal plank of whose platform is the preservation of the common schools, and by the joint Cooper Union and Council of Political Reform Convention. Of his opponent, Mr. Blessing, little can be said, except that he is a pet of Tammany, and did no good in the last Assembly. Citizens desiring an industrious, competent, and honest representative cannot hesitate in their choice between these candidates.

Somebody took the trouble yesterday to announce, by placards posted throughout the City, that this journal had defeated the Industrial Exhibition scheme. We are glad to know we did oppose this fraud from the moment it appeared in the Legislature until it was finally defeated in the Board of Aldermen. It did not need these placards to inform the community of that fact, and they were equally worthless if they were designed to mislead the working men as to the real character of this "Industrial Exhibition." It was designed to give employment to nobody. Instead of building a "Crystal Palace" with the money to be got from the City, most of the money was avowedly to be used in a huge land speculation. Happily for all working men, upon whom the burden of taxation falls most heavily, the swindle is past all hope of resurrection. Some adventurers have been deprived of their plunder, and the City has been saved $2,500,000. With that result all honest people are contented.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

There is one fact which every respectable voter should remember to-morrow. It is, that while the Democratic ticket is peculiarly the product of machine politics, the Republican ticket peculiarly represents the disinterested portion of our party. We hear a great deal from the opposition press about the influence of this or that set of politicians in the Republican Party, but the nominations this year were not made in the interest of any set of politicians. They were not on the "slate." The ticket was made up by the Republican State Convention, from a strong desire to put men upon the ticket who were distinguished for character and ability, and who were not known as active in party politics. In pursuit of this object, a number of bargains that are inseparable from every political convention were swept out of the way, and the convention followed sincerely its convictions as to the actual merits of the nominees. Mr. Thayer, who heads the ticket as candidate for Secretary of State, is a representative of the substantial, upright business men of the community. He has had ample experience as a public man, but he has never sought office for himself or for his friends. He has simply accepted the confidence his constituents have reposed in him, and has done the work of the public unselfishly, unostentatiously, with scrupulous honesty and care, and with marked success. In the notorious Senate of 1870 he stood above reproach, a quiet, efficient, upright legislator. He belongs to no clique; he is involved in no political projects; if he is elected, as he ought to be, he will acknowledge no obligation but that of faithfully performing the duties assigned him.

Mr. Hopkins, the candidate for Controller, is a man of similar kind. His sole motive in seeking office is a desire to discharge its duties well. He has made for himself a reputation for vigilance, integrity, and administrative skill that commands the respect of everybody. The opposition press is compelled to concede the virtues he has shown. It was pleaded for him, and justly, in the convention, that he deserved the confidence of the business men of the State. They owe it to themselves to give him their support. Mr. Fort, our candidate for State Treasurer, is also an example of the very best class of public men. He has nothing to make by office. The State has everything to make by giving office to such men. We have seen what a politician and the tool of politicians can do to injure and discredit the State Treasury, in the conduct of Mr. Raines and his deputy, Phelps, the favorite of Fenton. Is it not worth while for the substantial business men of the community to make a change? Another instance of a nomination conspicuously not made for the politicians is that of Mr. Silliman, our candidate for Attorney General. He was nominated as a lawyer, who, by his professional reputation and personal character, would guarantee the best possible performance of the duties of that important post at the present time. He cannot accept the position save at a sacrifice, but if he is elected to it, he will have every incentive to fill it with all possible success; and to this task he will bring an active and mature mind, thoroughly trained, and all the resources resulting from a long experience in his profession.

These are the principal administrative officers to be chosen to-morrow. We ask every respectable citizen whether they do not deserve not merely the tacit approval, but the cordial support, of men of their class all through the State? The Republican Convention has gone outside of the ranks of office-seekers, and named men for whom office has no attraction, unless it be the honor of filling it well. Is not that a policy which ought to be recognized? The convention has done all it could to give the State an upright government. It remains for the Republican voters to do the rest. They are a majority in the State. They can elect the ticket if they will. They have no excuse in its character for neglecting to do so. And, we may add that, if they do not do so, they will very greatly strengthen the hands of that class of politicians which infest every party, who hold that "respectable" nominations are a humbug, and who, if they ever get control of the Republican Party, will certainly destroy its usefulness.

We shall not insult our candidates by asking a comparison of the spirit which dictated their nomination with that which controlled the Democratic Convention. The one was what we have described. The other was a spirit of abject submission to Mr. John Morrissey and the revived Tammany Ring. If the people of New-York think they will be better governed by these latter than by representatives of their very best order of citizens, there is nothing to interfere with their choice. But they ought to understand distinctly what they are doing, and what its consequences will be. And we may add that every man who neglects to vote to-morrow fails to that extent to do what he can toward making it easy to nominate good men in the future.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Having failed to make as much capital as they expected out of the alleged "irregularities" of certain officials at Newark, the Democrats have resorted to some very clever tricks in order to keep fair-weather Republicans from the polls on Tuesday. In some districts they have purposely failed to nominate candidates for the Assembly, so as to induce their opponents to believe that they looked upon it as useless to enter into contests that would be sure to be decided against them. Having arrived at such a conclusion, the Republicans, they calculate, will become so apathetic that they will not think it worth the trouble to bother about the county offices. It is hoped that in this way a good many of the Democratic candidates may be squeezed in, and "Democratic successes" secured. Now, if the Republicans permit themselves to be caught by any such ruse, they will deserve to suffer the consequences.

The Republican newspapers of the State, we are glad to see, are working with something like the old-time energy. The organizers of the party, having awakened to the necessity for vigorous action, have put on the armor laid down last year. The candidates nominated for the Senate and Assembly could scarcely be better. The candidates for county offices are likewise good, and it only remains to get the Republican forces into the field on Tuesday, and rout the Democrats, horse, foot, and artillery. In regard to this matter of getting the rank and file into the field, it would be well-nigh impossible to say too much just now. With the result of Republican apathy in Ohio staring them in the face, the New-Jersey Republican leaders should not need to be reminded again and again that it is their duty, not only to go early to the polls themselves, but to induce all in whom they are interested to do likewise. It is worse than folly to talk about an "off year" when an Assembly of sixty members is to be elected. The General Railroad law and Municipal Railroad Property Tax law, passed by the Republican Legislature of last year, stand in danger of repeal should the Democrats, by any chance, be permitted to gain the upper hand. If the Republicans wish to be deprived of the benefit of these laws, they will stay away from the polls on Tuesday. If they do not, they will turn out, rain or shine, and deposit their ballots. Until after sundown the work should be continued with unflagging energy. A success at this election, unimportant as some have preferred to regard it, in point of fact means a still greater success in 1874. A failure now would not necessarily cause a failure then, but it would have an effect upon the people of a very discouraging character. It would necessitate another campaign like that of 1872 to recover the lost ground.

As we have said in previous articles, there are many reasons why Republicans should desire victory at the present time. A successor to United States Senator Stockton will have to be chosen next year. The Democrats have determined to leave no trick, however mean or unworthy, untried in order, if possible, to secure the position to one of their number. Mr. Stockton himself will doubtless be a candidate for re-election. The Stocktons, as a New-Jersey contemporary suggests, have never been suspected of relinquishing anything that was worth keeping, and, from what is known of Mr. John P., it is scarcely likely that he will disregard the traditions of the family. The State Senators to be elected on Tuesday will each have a voice in the disposition of the vacant United States Senatorship. The Republican voters of Cape May, Burlington, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Passaic, and Sussex Counties should, therefore, see to it that the candidates of the party, all of whom are unexceptionable men, are triumphantly returned. The election of a Republican Assembly this year will insure a Republican Assembly and Senate next year, and, as a consequence, defeat the plans of the Democrats.

When it comes to a full vote of the people, New-Jersey is as decidedly a Republican State as Ohio, and should be ruled by a Republican Governor. The present Governor, Mr. Parker, as everybody knows, was not elected because of his political opinions. His opponent was neither a native of the State nor of the country. The question before the working men of the State was, "Shall we have a native or a foreign born Governor?" and they decided in favor of the native. In the contest for the Governorship in 1874, we do not apprehend that another such difficulty will arise. The Republicans have been taught a lesson they are not likely to forget very soon, and the Democrats will have to be more adroit than we expect if they catch them napping a second time. All the possibilities considered, the Republicans will see how absolutely necessary it is that they shall give a good account of themselves. There is nothing so discouraging to an enemy as continuous defeat. A successful skirmish, to the Democratic mind, means "A Glorious Triumph of Honesty over Corruption," and sets all the superannuated roosters crowing. The Republicans of New-Jersey need not give them even the poor consolation of a successful skirmish, if they do their simple duty as citizens on Tuesday.

THE CANDIDATES IN BROOKLYN.

Kings County Republicans ought to give a good account of themselves this Fall. They have a special interest in the success of the Republican State ticket, from the fact that one of the most important places upon it is given to Mr. Silliman, an old and honored resident of Brooklyn. His fellow-citizens owe it to him, and to themselves, to give Mr. Silliman a hearty support and a large vote. There are, moreover, superior local candidates in the field. In the Second District, Hon. John C. Perry deserves the unhesitating support of all good citizens. He is in every way qualified to make a useful Senator. He has been thoroughly tried in that position, and as member of the lower House, and we have no hesitation in saying that he has stood the test in a way that any public officer may well be proud of. Brooklyn affairs, last Winter, severely taxed the good sense and fidelity of her representatives. On Mr. Perry fell the difficult task of presenting to the Senate—as the only Reform Senator—the measures for which the Reform party were pledged. By his way of performing this delicate and difficult duty, Mr. Perry won the cordial confidence of the best men engaged in the Reform movement. He can unquestionably do better service at Albany than his opponent, and it is the plain interest of his constituents to return him.

Of the remainder of the local ticket, there is no cause for anything but approving comment. Mr. Dwight Johnson is a business man, of modest way of life, and sound, old-fashioned principles. He has been for a number of years a member of the Board of Supervisors, elected without opposition from the Democrats, and proving an active, vigilant, and honest representative of all his constituents. He is peculiarly well-informed in regard to city matters; he knows, because he has ferreted them out, all the ways by which the city is abused by its officers, and he is capable of making a more efficient Mayor than Brooklyn has had for a great many years. His opponent, Mr. Hunter, is a perfectly honorable man, but he has neither the experience nor the special ability of Mr. Johnson. For Register, the Republican candidate, Mr. Dutcher, is an upright man, and a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of the community. Although he has been for many years an active politician, no one ever accused him of treachery to a friend, of unfairness to an opponent, or of conniving at corruption in the public service.

The reform movement has been very active and extremely well managed in Brooklyn. The organization known as the Committee of One Hundred has exercised a strong and excellent influence on politics. A complete reorganization of the City Government was obtained from the last Legislature, by means of which the power of the ring to which Sprague, the thieving City Treasurer, was one of the contributors, has been completely broken, and the Government placed in the hands of honest men. Should the Democrats succeed in the effort they are making to secure John C. Jacobs as their chief representative from Brooklyn in the State Senate, there will be great danger of the city's losing much that it has gained. Mr. Perry's election would obviate this. That, with the election of the excellent city and county ticket, ought to be certain.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The time is gone by when an English wit could say, in reference to women lecturing, "It is like dogs walking on their hind legs; they cannot do it well, but you are astonished to see them do it at all." The claims of women to the best kind of education can no longer be dismissed with a smile or a joke. Though these claims may sometimes be mixed up with strange fancies and false pretensions, they are always entitled to serious consideration. If what women claim is just, however novel, their demands ought to be granted. Prejudice should not obstruct the way to justice. The so-called women's rights have been set forth with no small amount of wild talk and pretensions. But thinking men, men of fair and liberal minds, are not much affected by that circumstance. They are not slaves to the power of custom and routine. When reform or improvement is called for, even amid confusion and disturbance, they look for what there may be good and practical in it. Those who have done so in the case of women's rights, who have given their advocates an impartial hearing, have not all been converted or convinced; but none of them questions at the present moment the right of women to enjoy whatever advantages of education the State or society may offer to its members.

As members of society, women should come up to the highest standard of usefulness possible. Now, this end can be attained only by education. The more any woman knows, the better will she be qualified to fulfill her destiny. The questions of fitness and limitation will be settled well enough by nature. We need not come in with dogmatic authority and say, "This you shall learn; that you shall not." If women attempt to do what they are not fit for, they will fail. Failure will make them wiser than any argument or set of rules could do. As the object of education is to qualify students for a certain work, it should be accessible to all who wish to prepare for that work; no distinction should be made, apart from that of capacity and merit. Good work will always command its price, and get it. The disappointment of poor and insufficient workers will teach a lesson profitable to others, if not to themselves.

Women seek to participate in the advantages of unrestricted education—an education such as is open to men. If the demand is just, it should be conceded. Whether they will select what is best, and use it to their advantage, must be left to themselves. Learning is a prize which cannot be justly withheld from any one. Let all who have ambition and capacity secure it. They may turn it to account for their own happiness and for the happiness of others, or they may not; this is not the question. If women be wise, they will always select a course of training with a due regard to their talents, to their organization, and to social propriety; they will take care not to be stranded on an ambitious system of false equality and independence, inconsistent both with nature and social constitution. No system of education is more powerful than the Parliament of England; and it has been said that the English Parliament can do anything, except changing a man into a woman, or a woman into a man.

In the field of the higher education of women, Russia has set an example to other nations. Colleges have been multiplied there under the fostering care of Government, where women can learn all they wish to know. One of them has a Faculty composed of twenty-three male and sixteen female professors. Hundreds of students of the fair sex have for years enjoyed the advantages of a system calculated to develop all their intellectual faculties, and enable them to attain by themselves the end of their being within the conditions imposed by their sex.

Such colleges will, by degrees, spring up in all countries, and the next generation of women will not have far to look for institutions in which instruction will be provided for them in all the higher branches of art and science. In the meantime, the present generation in this and other countries suffers from a scarcity of such institutions. There are not enough of them to supply the increasing demand for learning. It would not be fair, as a lady recently expressed it, to let women grow old on the insufficient pittance given in the existing female high schools. There ought to be thrown open to them the colleges and universities in which our young men get their education and diplomas. There seems to be no other device possible. Though we are not partial to the principle of coeducation of the sexes, and wish we could in some other way meet the difficulty, we do heartily approve of whatever is done to make the best sources of knowledge accessible to women. They have already been received in several colleges, especially in the University of Zurich, since 1864. Last year they numbered sixty-three students of various nationalities. A fear had been entertained lest the presence of students of both sexes might occasion some annoyance or difficulty, but the fear has not been realized. It is even asserted that the modest and earnest demeanor of the young women has had a rather beneficial influence on the manners of their coarser fellow-students.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Henry W. Guibord has been nominated for the Assembly in Clinton County by the Republican Committee, in opposition to Mr. Smith M. Weed. The Plattsburg *Sentinel* commends him as an honest, industrious, and public-spirited citizen, and he promises to remain in the field until the election is decided.

The Democratic Committee of the First District of Onondaga County have dragged Hon. Thomas G. Alvord into the field as their candidate for Assembly, in place of Mr. Daniel O. Salmon, who was regularly nominated by their convention and refused to accept. The committee admit that Mr. Alvord will not give them his consent to be a candidate, but say that they believe they have a right to the use of his name. In the paper containing their announcement Mr. Alvord publishes a card, in which he says: "I am not now, nor have I ever consented to be, an independent candidate. On the other hand, I desire to be let alone." The voters can act upon the hint.

The Democrats of the State are still having uncommon difficulties with their candidates, from their refusal to run, which has not, heretofore, been a common complaint in their party. Major Robert W. Livingston, whom they nominated for Senator in the Sixteenth District, in opposition to Hon. Franklin W. Tobey, refuses to stand. In the Second District of Steuben County Mr. H. S. Swift persists in his refusal to stand for the Assembly, and, as a last resort, the committee has recommended that the party support Abram Dudley, an independent "temperance" candidate. Their voters will do that with a wry face. In Clinton County the party seem to be peculiarly unfortunate, for beside the loss of their Senator, as just mentioned, they have found that their nominees for County Clerk, District Attorney, and Coroner, refuse to run. As a partial compensation, they have an announcement from Jesse Gray, a bolting Republican, that he will run as an independent candidate for Senator, in opposition to Mr. Tobey.

It is a curious card that the Democratic Committee for the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts issue, and it shows that not alone in this State does the party find it difficult to obtain candidates who will consent to represent them at the polls. They announce that they have found it "inexpedient" to make a nomination for Congress, and they refer the whole matter to the various ward committees, to take such action as they may deem best under the circumstances. And they artlessly say: "In this connection the committee would state that they have made diligent efforts to obtain a candidate, agreeable to the instruction of the Congressional Convention, but failed to receive the consent of the following-named gentlemen to allow the use of their names: Francis Dane, Esq., Hon. P. A. Collins, Hon. Joseph M. Wightman, S. R. Spinney, Esq., George P. Baldwin, Esq., James Power, Esq., Wm. H. Thomes, Esq., Wm. G. Thatcher, Esq., and Col. Charles W. Wilder. We therefore present this statement to the Democrats of this district, and regret that we shall not be able to vote for a gentleman of well-known Democratic views." And why do they say nothing of the nomination of Benjamin Dean or of Charles G. Greene?

Major Richard H. Carter, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Virginia, expresses himself confident, after a careful survey of the whole field, of a successful result in the election next Tuesday, if the Republicans in the State come out and vote. He says that their political adversaries have used every means known in political warfare to defeat them, and that their reckless charges against the Republican Party and its advocates and adherents have been of the most violent and abusive character, while they have assumed to themselves all the intelligence, virtue, respectability and patriotism in the land. At the same time he is satisfied that the apparent confidence of success manifested and expressed by the Conservative Party is only one of the many devices practiced by them in this contest, to entrap the timid and undecided who would like to be on the winning side. In conclusion, he says: "As firmly as I believe in my existence do I believe that the success of the Republican Party is essential not only to the welfare and prosperity, but perpetuity of our Government; and with these convictions upon my mind did I suffer myself to be restrained from the discharge of my duty at this important juncture by the sneers, vituperation, and attempts at ostracism of our political foes, I should be recreant to the dictates of true manliness and patriotism. It is painful to be separated so widely in sentiment from friends whom we have esteemed and admired, and in many instances to know there is bitterness of feeling; but I feel a perfect assurance that when the passions and prejudices of this hour and this contest shall have passed away we will yet be vindicated by the recognition of the soundness and justice of the principles for which we now contend."

The Greensboro (*N. C.*) *New North State* thinks it would not be strange if, hereafter, some of the strongest Republican States should be in the South. It says: "Southern Republicans know that their future welfare depends upon continuing their party in power; while those of the Northern States, thinking the mission of the party accomplished, and seeing no danger in letting it break to pieces, may go off after false gods. In any event, it is our belief that it will be many years hence, before Republicanism is destroyed; and by the time it loses its hold upon the masses, its measures and policy will be so firmly engrafted upon the nation that even Democratic rule could be accepted without danger."

Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise appalled an interviewer the other day by admitting that it would take a book, and a pretty big one at that, to contain his opinions about the present condition of the country. Speaking generally, however, he said he would not touch either of the existing political parties with a pair of tongs, they are so corrupt; that A. H. H. Stuart's proposition to colonize the negroes is barbarous, impracticable, and absurd; that the negroes are the most steady, industrious, and capable laborers the South could get; that Hunter's idea that the General Government should pay for the liberated slaves is absurd; that he would like to have the Government build the James River and Kanawha Canal; and that if Grant would only bring about specie payments at once he would drop on his knees to him. He thought the vote in Virginia on Tuesday would be close and the result doubtful, but he appeared utterly indifferent as to which party prevailed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

"Ernani" is to be sung at the Academy to-night. Mr. Booth will perform in "Hamlet" at the house bearing his name. At Wood's Museum, Mr. Dominick Murray will play in "Roped in." At the Broadway Theatre, "Under the Gaslight" is to be reproduced. And at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre, Mr. Frank Roche and Miss Gertrude Kellogg are to act in the drama of "Justice."

JOURNALISTIC RESPONSIBILITY.

The Professor of Journalism has given many examples of a defective memory. Since his advent to power he has sought to reverse all his work while he was acting under Mr. Greeley. No one attacked other newspapers so truculently—see, for instance, his assaults on this journal immediately after Mr. Raymond's death. He has found that this job would be made a little too hot for him, and so he has dropped it. In other matters he finds it convenient to forget his past record. He forgets the very rules for the guidance of editors which he himself made, and actually argues the question of the rights and privileges of journalists with the weapons, the use of which by others he has strongly condemned. He took the ground that it was contrary to the principles of justice for a responsible editor to refuse to reveal the names of his contributors, correspondents, and informants. To shelter any man upon the score of confidence, he conceived to be a crime, for which no justification could be offered. In short, according to his opinion, so-called editorial secrets were to be laid bare to all who should demand to know them.

While the Professor was engaged in impressing this opinion upon the public by lectures and writings, The Times was in the thick of its fight against the Tammany Ring thieves. For the success of its undertaking it became necessary to make charges of dishonesty against individuals. It gave facts and figures to support its allegations, but the Professor was not satisfied. He called upon the accused to institute actions for libel. When at last a Grand Jury took cognizance of the charges, and made believe to investigate them, Mr. Geo. Jones, of The Times, was summoned before it, and asked to prove them or give the names of the persons upon whose information they were based. He declined to comply. In reply to the request for him to give names he said: "I tell you very plainly that The Times and myself are two parties. The New-York Times is responsible for whatever it says at law. The evidence which has been placed before the public would alone be sufficient to convince me of Hall's guilt, but I tell you again that I will not answer any questions relating to the internal management of The Times." The *Tribune*, with the knowledge of the Professor, shortly after Mr. Jones had given his testimony, published nearly two columns of a garbled statement, purporting to be a report of it as supplied by a Grand Juror in violation of his oath. It was headed "George Jones Defending the Mayor." And the intention of it was to make the public believe that Mr. Jones, by refusing to answer, had "whitewashed" Mayor Hall. The Professor editorially assailed Mr. Jones in what was meant to be a forcible manner, for not having at once revealed all the secrets of The Times establishment to the Grand Jury. He accused him of a lack of sincerity, and The Times of a lack of principle.

In like manner, when The Times published charges against Insurance Superintendent Miller, the Professor shrieked himself hoarse to have the conductors of this journal examined by the committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate them. They were summoned to testify, but refused to reveal the names of the writers of the articles in which the charges were made, on the ground that The Times was alone responsible for what it had published. The Professor was righteously indignant at such trifling with the demands of justice, and once more reiterated the opinion that there should be no editorial secrets. In response to his reports that The Times made a remark which, in the light of recent events, may be considered prophetic, "When the *Tribune*," said The Times, "actuated by a very childish spirit of animosity, attacks us for taking that ground, it does not injure The Times, *but strikes a blow at the own profession, from which it may be the first to suffer.*" One of the Professor's subordinates having lately been committed for contempt because of his refusal to follow the teachings of his superior, and reveal the names of the writers of articles in the *Tribune*, the Professor forgets all that he has said on the subject, and falls back upon the arguments set forth by the conductors of The Times. For the better understanding of his present humiliating position, we publish what he said last year side by side with what he says now, and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions:

New-York Tribune, of March 8, 1872.	*New-York Tribune* of Oct. 22, 1873.
The inquiry into the official conduct of Insurance Superintendent Miller was urged by The New-York Times for months. * * The Legislature ordered an investigation. The general manager and leading editor of The Times were called upon to fulfill their promise, and they refused to do so. Mr. Jones repeated the pleasant definition of impersonality in which he indulged when he was called upon to testify against Mayor Hall. Mr. Jennings avowed that he knew nothing about the charges himself; the articles against Miller were written by persons in whom he had confidence. Having convinced himself that these writers were trustworthy, he permitted them to say what they pleased. Asked to give their names, he refused. Pressed to indicate to the committee any source whence they could probably obtain testimony in support of the charges of The Times, *he sheltered* himself behind a plea of confidence. "If this is not enough," he says in effect, "I cannot help you." "It is not my business to go hunting for evidence for the committee." "The paper is responsible to the law for anything it says." We have no doubt that Mr. Jennings is sincere in his view of the duty of an editor, but we beg our readers to observe the inevitable result of his theory. Some person persuades the manager of a newspaper that a public man is corrupt; on the mere word of this person, who may be a liar or a fool, for all that the editor believes in him, the newspaper thereupon opens a furious attack, makes charges of felony, and demands a legislative investigation. * * The originator of the accusations, perhaps, could never have given them currency, but when a great newspaper takes them up, people imagine there must be something in them. Well, the investigating committee meets, the editor is examined, and, instead of bringing forward his proofs, he declares that he acted upon the information of a person whose name he will not disclose. * * This is nothing but defending anonymous attacks, which the good sense of the world agrees in declaring infamous. *It is absurd to say that the paper itself assumes the responsibility when the paper refuses to give its proofs, or to pretend that the law of libel gives the assailed person his remedy, when it is notorious that not one man in ten can afford to sue a newspaper.* * * * If men refuse to fulfill their manifest duty then they should be, if possible, made to do it. * * * We wish it distinctly understood that whoever claims the hospitality of these columns for charges affecting injuriously the reputation of another must be prepared to stand forth as the responsible accuser whenever we shall see fit to disclose his name.	However the law may read, there seems to be no doubt in the public mind that it is against common sense and public policy to compel a journalist to disclose the sources of his information. A free press is one of the chief safeguards of a free government, and it is owing in no slight degree to the watchfulness of the newspapers that some virtue yet remains in public officers. *But the press is not really free if an editor can be forced to tell the secrets of his office, or a subordinate questioned about matters which ought to be confidential between him and his employers. Journals could never obtain news unless it were understood that they would shield their contributors, and take the full responsibility for whatever they publish.* Nor is there any good reason why the law should go behind the responsible editor to inquire where the paper gets its intelligence. Public morality and private character are sufficiently protected when the chief acknowledges his liability for the actions of his subordinates, and stands ready either to pay or to prove. If the law demands more than this, it only hampers and oppresses the press, without securing any advantage to the community.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

Continued from First Page.

to some extremities to raise money sufficient to keep things in healthy motion.

Many of the solid citizens of Columbus have convict-labor contracts at the Penitentiary, which have been a source of great profit to them in the past. Of course they cannot break faith with the State, if they desired to, and their only chance of curtailing expenses is in their outside establishments, where honorable men are employed. And some of them have availed themselves of this chance, too; thus, by a force of circumstances, convicts are driven to do what honest workmen would be only too glad of the opportunity to do.

The Columbus Sewer-pipe Company, B. F. Rees President; Peter Hayden's two establishments, foundry and rolling mill, for the manufacture of saddlery hardware; O. H. & E. F. Booth's carriage manufactory, Thomas Anderson's carriage manufactory, John L. Gill's car and car-wheel works, and plow and agricultural works, one of the most extensive institutions in the city, severally employ large forces of men, and are still holding out against the pressure; but, judging from rumors, I shall not be surprised if they begin reducing expenses after the 1st of November. I could go on indefinitely in this reference to Columbus manufactories, but the foregoing ones are the leading industrial establishments, and as long as they are not disabled entirely, the smaller ones will get along reasonably well.

THE RAILROADS REDUCING EXPENSES.

Neither are the railroad corporations free from the financial difficulties. In consultation to-day with a prominent official of the Pennsylvania Central interest, I learn that that company have decided upon a reduction as to employes and wages of about twenty-five per cent., and that the same degree of economy is observed in the purchase of railroad materials of every description. This reduction will be made in the company's offices, in its manufacturing and repair shops, and in its operating forces on its several lines of road. Tom Scott controls, by lease and ownership, four important railroad routes from this city, to wit: The Pan Handle to Pittsburg, the Columbus, Mt. Vernon, and Cleveland; the Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago, and the Little Miami to Cincinnati. So you can form some idea what effect a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in employes and wages on those four lines alone will have upon Columbus. The management feels driven to the adoption of this policy by a falling off of fully one-fourth in freightage, compared with what it should be at this season of the year. As to how the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Bee Line or Columbus and Cleveland, and the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Roads are effected, I am not definitely informed. But the amount of coal received here over the Columbus and Hocking Valley Road during the month is twenty-five per cent. less than for several months previous; and it is believed that the showing for the coming month will be still more unsatisfactory, because the domestic demand for coal during October has been larger than it will be in November, which in great measure made up for the slackened demand for manufacturing purposes. An immense quantity of coal is ordinarily distributed from this point to Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago, and to smaller towns in the interior of this State and Indiana; but as manufactories are suffering in those places as well as here, the demand for coal is not so great, and thus the traffic over the Hocking Valley Road is reduced.

THE COAL MINES AND MINERS.

Columbus men operating in coal in the rich and inexhaustible mines lying immediately to the southeast of the city have to do a power of raking and scraping to get currency to pay the miners. Some of the operators have been a little slower than others in paying the miners, and I have heard so many rumors recently of a threatened strike that I shall not be surprised if it occurs any day.

COLUMBUS BANKS.

Our local banks got through the few exciting weeks of the panic remarkably well, but two suspensions having occurred, S. S. Rickly's bank and the Commercial Bank of Sessions & Johnson; and these even never refused to pay small amounts for business purposes, and to relieve the wants of small depositors. I believe they are now straightened up all right again. All of the Columbus banks have at this time more currency on hand than usual, as a means of protection to themselves. None of them are doing a discount business worth speaking of, and this is one principal reason why manufacturers and coal operators find themselves so badly crippled. The bankers themselves, now that they feel pretty well fortified against any future monetary disturbance, appear to be the most hopeful of any class of men I have consulted on the subject of finances and the trades. They are quite sanguine that the general machinery of business is in a fair way of readjusting itself, and that the present disorder will almost entirely disappear within the next few weeks. I am sorry to say that the bankers of Columbus are about the only persons who talk in this confident tone. Merchants and manufacturers view the picture in gloom and uncertainty.

THE BUILDING INTERESTS.

The past season has been one of the most prosperous Columbus ever enjoyed with respect to the erection of new residences, business houses, &c. This fact has often been remarked upon by everybody in the least acquainted with the city's history. Just before the country was convulsed with bank failures, builders here could scarcely secure carpenters and bricklayers enough to execute their contracts on time. But since that dreadful epoch it has been with the utmost exertion and pains-taking on all hands that hundreds of structures have not been abandoned for the nonce half completed.

THE FARMERS.

One thing that renders the money market so stringent and trade so dull is the fact that the farmers are selling just as little of their produce as they can possibly get along with. They are holding on to their grain in the belief that the foreign demand is going to give them better prices than can now be had. Moreover the pork-packing season has not opened in full blast yet, and the sales of cattle and sheep have been limited. From these sources it is confidently expected by some that partial relief will be afforded in the course of a few weeks.

THE OUTLOOK.

On the whole, the outlook is anything but encouraging. Unless a greatly improved condition of affairs sets in much sooner than most people anticipate, thus enabling manufacturing establishments and railroad companies to rehire at usual wages their discharged help, thousands of the poorer class of mechanics and laborers—the unskilled ones—in this and all other Western cities are going to look absolute want in the face ere the Winter comes and goes.

THE SPRAGUES.

SUNDAY IN PROVIDENCE—EVERYBODY AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—As might be expected, there has been no fresh development in the matter of the suspension of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company to-day. The creditors will have had the whole day to consider calmly and quietly the suggestions in the report of the sub-committee, which was yesterday made to the general bank committee of investigation. An intervening Sunday is always a great advantage in such cases. As far as I can gather, the impression seems universal that the proposed arrangement or a modification of it, or one of a similar bearing, will certainly be accepted by the creditors. If it be refused, bankruptcy and a general smash-up of the Company is inevitable, in which case the creditors would be apt to fare very badly, while the value of their own real estate and other property would be seriously deteriorated for some time. But the Providence people are creditors for at least sixty per cent. of the total indebtedness of the Spragues. With so large an interest at stake, they will surely be able to secure the compliance of a sufficient number of the outside creditors to make up the seventy-five per cent. necessary to insure the company against involuntary bankruptcy. Everyone with whom I have conversed about the matter, expresses an earnest desire that the committee's suggestions may be acted upon; coupled with the opinion that there is little or no doubt that they will be. Meanwhile the notes of the company will be allowed to go to protest as fast as they mature, till such time as the necessary number of creditors have signified their acceptance of the trust arrangement as a settlement of their debt. Then the maturing notes will be replaced by the seven and three-tenths per cent. interest bearing bonds.

After all, the Spragues are only going to do a little business after the manner of railroad corporations. They are going to fund their floating debt. The public will have to wait for some days, I think, before anything of interest in the matter can be given them. In the meantime there will doubtless be some alarming and any number of contradictory reports flying about, only varying in the degree of their untruthfulness.

I went over to the Cranston Mills, about four miles from here, this afternoon. The place bore as quiet and Sunday-like an aspect as the most primitive New-England Puritan could desire. The work-people know that no effort will be spared to pay them their wages and give them steady employment through the coming Winter, and they are quiety and patiently abiding developments, as every one else interested in the affairs of the Spragues has to do.

THE SAVINGS BANKS—NATURE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP AND MORTGAGE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—The Franklin and Cranston Savings Banks are doing no business; the former will probably resume business under a new Board of Directors. The Cranston will doubtless wind up. Depositors will, in time, get their money if the Spragues pay in full. The Sprague mortgage deed of trust is not yet ready for publication, and cannot yet be considered in its details by creditors. Perhaps some modification of its terms may be desired and one or two changes of Trustees may be made, but the general feeling of leading creditors here seems to be in favor of a Trusteeship rather than bankruptcy. Referring to this matter, the *Journal* of to-morrow will contain the following, which probably reflects the feeling here: "The proposed mortgage covers the entire property, not only of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, but also the private property of the individual members; and the whole is pledged for the payment of notes to be given equal in amount to the present indebtedness, and which the creditors are asked to accept in place of the obligations which they hold. These notes are to run for three years, at an interest of 7 3-10 per cent. The Trustees are to have power to sell any portion of the property, and apply the proceeds to the reduction of the debt. The business of the corporation will go on under the direction of the stockholders, with Amasa Sprague as President, and it is understood that the stockholders are willing that any guarantee shall be given against a change in the direction not satisfactory to the creditors, or that a representative of the creditors shall be made President, if that would be more acceptable. It is also said that the company are willing that the creditors shall nominate the Trustees, if any of those proposed should decline, or should for any reason be unsatisfactory. It is desirable, for very evident reasons, that this splendid property, the fruit of three generations of active life, should not go into bankruptcy. With careful and intelligent management, it can be made to pay its debts, and probably leave a surplus. If closed at once, and sold in the present condition of business, it would pay but a moderate dividend, and the loss would fall with especial severity upon some who are little able to bear it, as the depositors in the savings banks and some of the stockholders in the national banks. The closing of all the works for so long a time as would be necessary to wind up so great and complicated an estate in bankruptcy would be a severe loss to many poor people, and a serious interruption to the general prosperity. Yet it is exceedingly difficult and only by many concessions that such a conclusion can be avoided. The forbearance of all the creditors, of whom necessarily few could be consulted in these preliminary proceedings, is requisite, or of all whose claims the others would not purchase. We hope for the general good that the matter may be taken up in a kindly and conciliatory temper on both sides. What is best for one side is best for the other. The property and the prospects of the company are identified with the claims of the creditors, and the public has a large interest in the continuance of the manufacturing and mechanical operations that employ so many hands."

WISCONSIN.

A CLOSE CONTEST—THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, Oct. 31, 1873.

The election in this State takes place on Tuesday next, and comprises a full State ticket, with the Assembly and one-half of the Senate. The respective State tickets are as follows:

	Republican.	Reform.
Governor	G. C. Washburn.	W. R. Taylor.
Lieut. Governor	R. H. Baker.	Chas. D. Parker.
Secretary of State	E. W. Young.	Peter Doyle.
Treasurer	O. C. Johnson.	Ferd. Kuehn.
Attorney General	L. F. Frisby.	A. Scott Sloan.
Supt. Public Inst.	R. Graham.	E. Searing.
Com. of Immigrat'n	G. P. Lindman.	M. J. Argand.

The Republican ticket was nominated under the usual party forms, and is straight in all respects. The opposition, which rallies under the head of "Reform," is composed of straight-out Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and a little body calling themselves Reformers, brought into convention on the day of nomination, under the lead of Dr. O. S. Wight. The candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Reform ticket, have heretofore been Republicans. The rest are straight-out Democrats.

The Republican Convention was not very harmonious in its deliberations, nor were its nominations universally satisfactory to the party. Its candidate for Governor was renominated by acclamation, and is deservedly popular. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed with reference to other members of the ticket, which dissatisfaction is not entirely healed. The opposition, on the other hand, have a ticket which is personally strong, and which unites quite cordially all the shades of opposition. The grange element does not enter into the contest in any apparent form. Either candidate for Governor is probably acceptable to the grange interest, and on that officer the grangers will follow their party proclivities. With reference to some of the other candidates, such will not be the case. Especially on the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican side, it is feared the grange opposition will be shown.

No party can be in power as has the Republican Party in this State for some fifteen years past without accumulating against it a large amount of sore-headed opposition, which, on the off years in politics, shows itself with force. The Republican Party has this accumulation now to encounter, and, as I said, the opposition have skillfully united it on their own ticket, and, in virtue of the back-pay, and front-pay, and Credit Mobilier, Pacific Railroad, and other odorous enactments and jobs—for which the party in power is more plausibly and, perhaps, justly, held responsible than the party not in power—it may be said to be rather a bad year for Republican nominations, and on the off years in this State the Republican majority has never been very large, on one or two occasions during the past eight years it being less that 6,000. Before the Ohio election, probably no one thought that the opposition ticket had any show of success. Since that election, however, the opposition have been aroused, and, believing victory to be within their grasp, are working hard to achieve it.

In all the circumstances, the result may be considered doubtful. But I do not believe the Ohio election is helping the opposition as they anticipate. On the contrary, I calculate it will prove disastrous to them. The congratulations of the Bourbons which followed that result, including the speeches of Thurman and others, has awakened and aroused the Republicans and compacted them, so that I conclude they will achieve their usual victory. Still it is a period in politics when all calculations are uncertain. The result will be close, and victory may be on either side. By the time this gets into your columns the telegraph will probably be reporting to you the results, and therefore speculation is useless. Unless, however, the result should be very decisive one way or the other, it will be several days before any satisfactory conclusion will be reached, and it will be well to be on your guard against hasty conclusions from first figures.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES REPORTED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Rumors of marine disasters on the lake by the recent gale are flying about. The only disaster in this locality yet reported is the loss of the schooner Ellington, with a cargo of block stone valued at $23,000, and bound for Erie, Penn., which, encountering a south-west gale, put back to this city and sunk on the breakwater. The crew escaped.

The steamer Amazon, with the barges Jones and Judd, and the schooner Maple Leaf, is ashore on North Manitou. The schooner F. A. Morse is ashore in Traverse Bay. A dispatch to-night from St. Marie states that no disasters are as yet reported on Lake Superior.

WASHINGTON.

PROMOTION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—It is understood that one of the new rules to be adopted by the Civil Service Commission, provides that in cases of examinations for promotion, appointments shall be made from the next grade in order, if there shall be applicants enough in that grade. The practice of promoting from the lowest to the highest paid clerkships has caused considerable dissatisfaction, and is deemed injurious to discipline.

WHY A RECIEVER WAS APPOINTED FOR THE COMMONWEALTH BANK.

The Controller of the Currency states that the appointment of a Receiver for the Bank of the Commonwealth in New-York, about which there has been some comment, was on the ground of the over-certification of checks when the corresponding amount of currency was not on deposit. For the same reason a Receiver has just been appointed for the National Banking Association of New-Orleans.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The semi-annual interest in gold on one million dollars of the District of Columbia bonds fell due, and the payment was promptly begun, on Saturday and will be continued till all is paid. The financial exhibit from the forthcoming report on District affairs to Congress, published in the *Republican* of Saturday morning, has given great satisfaction to the people of the District, showing, as it does, that the holders of District bonds, at least, have nothing to fear on account of any unlawful or excessive expansion of that class of debts, to the payment of which the faith of the District is pledged. The ability of the Board of Public Works to meet its current obligations speedily, it is claimed, will soon be satisfactorily demonstrated.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the latest wed of the wives of the Mormon Prophet, whose suit for divorce, last Summer, created so much excitement in Utah, and received so much comment throughout the country, announces, in a private letter to this city, her definite determination to tell what she knows about Mormonism from the lecture platform. She intends starting for the East sometime this month and will probably give her first lecture in Denver. She takes this course less in obedience to her own wishes than to the solicitation of many of the most intelligent opponents of the Mormon system in Salt Lake and elsewhere, who believe the information she can give about the lives and practices of the Saints will aid in solving the "Mormon problem."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

The Commissioner of Customs has submitted the following report to the Secretary of the Treasury:

The amounts paid into the Treasury of the United States from sources the accounts of which are settled by this office are as follows:

Customs	$188,089,522
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	1,169,515
Steam-boat inspection	259,092
Labor, drayage, and storage	475,741
Marine Hospital tax	33,003
Fines earned by Collectors	611,525
Total	$190,938,400

There was paid out of the Treasury:

Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$7,079,743
Refunding cases of deposits	3,705,069
Debentures	1,176,055
Public buildings	3,748,780
Construction and maintenance of lights	2,910,857
Construction of revenue cutters	1,133,901
Distributive shares of fines, penalties, and forfeitures	626,156
Marine Hospital services	398,778
Life-saving stations	212,383
Miscellaneous accounts	117,468
Total	$21,107,193

AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITY TO INDIAN TRIBES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Interior Department, a voluminous detailed statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations. The following are the summaries of the report: Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued, $821,205; aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay annuities incidentally necessary, $14,866,795 08; the amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character, $362,291 61; amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, an amount which, invested at five per cent., produces permanent annuities, $6,375,432 99.

THE FLORIDA SPECIAL ELECTION.

The special election in Florida, to fill vacancies in the Legislature caused by the operation of the President's order forbidding Federal officers from holding State and municipal offices, has not been called, but will probably be held in November. There are twenty or more vacant seats to be filled. The election is quite an important one, because the Legislature is very evenly divided in politics, the Republicans having three or four majority, and a gain by the Democrats in the special election would reverse the result of the last general election in the State. The complexion of the Senate probably depends upon the result in Key West. A Democratic or Republican success there will be determined by the way in which the Cuban vote of that place is cast. As the proclamation for the special election has not yet been made, no candidates have been nominated, and the canvas has not begun. Florida people who are here expect information very soon of the issue of the Governor's proclamation ordering the special election.

DEMOCRATIC SLANDER OF COMMISSIONER SMITH.

There is no department of the Government that suffers more from the malice of disappointed schemers, or those who seek to plunder the people and the Indians without let or hindrance, than the Interior Department; and no bureau in that department is more relentlessly assailed than the Indian Bureau. Any person who assumes the office of Commissioner has, in the main, a thankless task, and pursues his duty at his peril. A recent illustration of the facts is found in the malicious assault upon Commissioner Smith, instituted by a Democratic sheet in St. Paul, and circulated by other organs of the same stripe. It is alleged that Commissioner Smith made a contract with A. H. Wilder, of St. Paul, for the pine timber belonging to the Leech Lake Indians, and that he collusively had inserted in the contract a provision by which the contractor is able to obtain all timber under a certain size for nothing.

The simple fact is, that the contract was made by the late Commissioner, Gen. Walker, and not by Mr. Smith; that the contract was one of the most advantageous for the Indians ever made; that the price obtained, Mr. Smith being agent for these Indians at the time, was the best ever obtained for timber in Minnesota, situated as that was, and that the contractor, though compelled to pay $25,000 per annum to the Indians on this contract, will not be able to cut his timber, except at a loss, for five years to come. If put up and sold to-day, it would not bring half the sum then obtained for it. As to the charge that the contract permits the contractor to get away timber for nothing, it is nonsensical. The provision in question expressly excepts small timber, less than fourteen inches at the top, from the contract; and its plain, unequivocal assertion is not to compel the contractor to take it on the one hand, or prevent him from cutting it on the other. About St. Paul, where the matter is understood, these charges are laughed at, but elsewhere they seem to be more seriously treated. It is understood that Commissioner Smith will ask the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the facts by a special commission.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Information has just reached here that the Japanese Government has appointed a new Minister in the place of Mr. Mori, who is now employed in the treaty-making department of that country. Mr. Yans, who has been acting Charge d'Affaires at Washington, will be the principal Secretary of the new Minister. Mr. Yans will meet his wife at San Francisco and accompany her to Washington.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Members of Congress and attorneys who had claims settled by the Geneva award are already moving in the matter of legislation, as to the parties who should receive it. Underwriters will not fail to claim a proportionate share. The subject is likely to give rise to protracted debate.

THE AWARDS OF THE MIXED COMMISSION.

It is said by eminent attorneys that Congress will be asked to appropriate the necessary amount of money to pay the awards of the United States and British Commission. The money is to be paid by the 26th of September next; and, further, that the money will be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the British Government, and drafts drawn to the attorneys of record, as is the custom in this country, that Government superintending the business through its agent designated for the purpose.

NO PROBABILITY OF THE SALARY LAW BEING REPEALED.

There is no probability whatever, according to present indications, that the Congressional compensation law will be repealed, or even modified. With but two exceptions the members elect have drawn their pay quarterly, since the 4th of March, at the increased rate; and these two members who are excepted have not signified their disinclination to draw their pay and to follow the example of their Congressional associates.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

From the best data that can be obtained, the First National Bank of Washington will pay its creditors, from its present assets, about fifty per cent. in all. The payment of a larger dividend will depend on the resources of Jay Cooke & Co. The Receiver of the Washington City Savings Bank has informed depositors that they will receive ultimately seventy-five cents on the dollar. The time may be long distant, as, owing to the effects of the panic, money cannot be realized at present on some of the collaterals.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Official returns, made to the Bureau of Statistics, show that during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1873, there arrived at the port of New-York 68,588 emigrants, of whom 38,613 were males, and 29,975 females. There died during the voyage 40 males and 37 females. Of the total arrivals there were from England, 15,399; Ireland, 13,190; Scotland, 2,791; Wales, 257; Germany, 24,381; Austria, 926; Sweden, 2,139; Norway, 2,024; Denmark, 596; France, 1,540; Switzerland, 640; Spain, 92; Italy, 1,029; Holland, 851; Prussia, 1,208; Poland, 581; Hungary, 313; born at sea, 29. Ages—Under fifteen years of age, 16,423; fifteen years and under forty, 43,693; forty years of age and upward, 8,472.

THE BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY.

The sixty-fifth anniversary of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society was celebrated last evening at the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth street and Sixth avenue. There were present Bishop Potter, Rev. Drs. Price, Weaver, Wellman, and Lawrence. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter.

The report of the society for the year ending Oct. 1, 1873, shows a distribution of 33,000 volumes, and these have been freely scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, cheering many hearts; all applications for Bibles and prayer-books having been met to the full extent of the society's resources. It is most anxious to obtain the means of extending the work far beyond its present limits. New fields are opening constantly, and if the society was in a position to occupy them a great work could be done for the church. Not only is the prayer-book needed in building up the congregation, but it is better than the best of tracts for free distribution. During the past year two of the Vice Presidents of the society have been removed by death—Rev. S. Seabury, D. D., and Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D.—men long identified not only with the society, but with the past history of the church.

PERSONAL.

Dr. T. M. Juden, of Chicago, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. Bierstadt is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Mayor John Schrever, of Savannah, is at the New-York Hotel.

Right Rev. J. S. Parker, of Ireland; John E. Owens, of Baltimore, and T. Hamilton, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Baron De Imirnoff, of Russia; Judge Hughes, of New-Orleans; Col. A. C. Joslin, of Cincinnati; H. S. Hyde, of Springfield; Secretary W. W. Belknap, of Washington, and W. R. Alger, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. E. S. Esty, of Ithaca, and E. V. Smalley, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Thomas Sunderland, of San Francisco, is at the Hoffman House.

Col. C. Marshall, of Maryland; Hon. J. P. Davis, of Dayton, and Hon. A. W. Stone, of Savannah, are at Barnum's Hotel.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—Thomas Kennedy, alias Connors, Michael Hays, and Miles Sweeney, all hailing from New-York, are under arrest, charged with committing burglaries in Lynn, Somerville, and other neighboring towns. The goods stolen by them are valued at $1,000, and have been recovered.

THE ALLEN-M'COOLE PRIZE-FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—The *Republican* has advices that Gov. Beveridge has issued requisitions for Tom. Allen, Mike McCoole, and several others, who were engaged in the prize-fight which was fought on Illinois soil a few weeks ago.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

Mr. Brentano has for sale, as they arrive, the successive numbers of a very full account of Bazaine's trial. Eight are already received, seven being occupied with very ample details of the preliminaries to the trial, including the gossip which preceded it. The eighth begins the verbatim report of the court-martial. The motto of the publication indicates the spirit of the readers for whom it is intended. It is the inscription of the monument at Metz to the memory of Marshal Fabert, and embodies one of that soldier's sentiments: "If it be necessary, to prevent the surrender of a place confided to me by the King, to throw into the breach my person, my family, and all my property, I would not hesitate a moment."

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union square) has received his usual good supply of new publications from abroad, among them several French and English illustrated almanacs, and many works of less ephemeral interest. Mr. Brentano has also imported some early copies of the *New Quarterly Magazine*, a publication only just issued, but which promises to become a great favorite with the public. The first number contains a fair selection of articles with the beginning of a new novel, and the magazine threatens to be a formidable rival to the *Fortnightly Review*.

DISTINGUISHED AND DESERVED HONORS.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION, VIENNA, Nov. 1, 1873.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the "Imperial Order of Francis Joseph" upon Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company, of New-York.

MORE DISTINGUISHED HONORS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—The Maryland Institute has awarded Wheeler & Wilson the gold medal for the new No. 6 sewing-machine. Other sewing-machines received nothing.—*Special Dispatches to New-York Express.*

ANSWER TO MR. ADAMS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Wm. Adams, of Columbus, Miss., a subscriber to our paper, writes us to learn about Dr. J. A. Sherman's system of curing rupture, and we will now say to him and others who have written us on the subject, so far as our knowledge goes the Doctor's treatment gives the highest satisfaction to his patients. We have conversed with several friends of ours who have received his treatment, and judging from what they say, we believe no one desirous of a permanent cure without suffering and detention from business can do better than secure Dr. Sherman's assistance.—*New-York Sun, Nov. 1.*

Ruptured persons from all parts of the country are daily visiting Dr. Sherman's office, No. 697 Broadway.—*Sun.*

At a meeting of the Bar Association of the City of New-York, held on the 14th day of October, 1873, the following resolution was adopted and ordered published:

"*Resolved*, That this association earnestly recommends to the people of the State of New-York the adoption of the Constitutional amendments to be submitted at the ensuing November election, providing that Judges shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate."

WM. M. EVARTS, President.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.—*Advertisement.*

United States Senator, 6 Feet 4,
Had a tooth extracted at Dr. Colton's, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and wrote on the scroll, after his name: "It is worth a trip of 900 miles to have a tooth, such as mine, extracted without pain."—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine
MAKES HAIR GLOSSY.—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

A FACT.—Dr. Hasbrouck, at No. 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain.—*Advertisement.*

Look Out for Numerous Burglaries these hard times and the coming Winter. The only sure protection is HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 7 Murray st.

Trees and Plants.
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by DR. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

A Beautiful and Perfectly-tested Base for Artificial Teeth,
In combination with Dr. M. Levett's patent air-cells. A "GREAT SUCCESS," so pure, so light, transparent, and feeling like the skin of the gums. No. 37 West 23d st. Established 1835.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

MARRIED.

CANNING—SHATTUCK.—In Lowell, Mass. Oct. 29, at the house of the bride's father, REGINALD CANNING, of Waverley, N. Y., formerly of Stockbridge, Mass., and Miss JENNIE H. SHATTUCK.

GILLETTE—WHITE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Bishop Jaynes, FRANK M. GILLETTE to SADIE M., daughter of C. T. White; all of this City.

SCUDDER—OWEN.—At Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., 30th ult., by Rev. Dr. Hoppin, Mr. HORACE E. SCUDDER, of Boston, to Miss GRACE OWEN, of Cambridge.

UNDERHILL—CARD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Wm. Wardlaw, Hon. HENRY B. UNDERHILL, of San Francisco, Cal., to JULIA A. CARD, daughter of the late Wm. Card, of this City.

WILSON—HELD.—Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, at St. James' Lutheran Church, by Rev. A. C. Wedekind, Mr. ISSAC C. WILSON, to Miss ELVINA P., daughter of John Held, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 2, of apoplexy, JAMES A. AUSTIN, aged 64 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 128 Grove st., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Catskill, N. Y., for interment.

BARNES.—In Miami, Dade County, Fla., Sept. 25, CHARLES EDWIN, oldest son of Charles F. and Mary J. Barnes, in the 36th year of his age. Also, in Miami, Dade County, Fla., Oct. 9, MARY J., wife of Charles F. Barnes, in her 57th year.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 31, GEORGE H. BALL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 460 Bergen st., on Monday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERRY.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, at Pompton Plains, N. J., PETER J. BERRY, son of Jacob Berry, in the 18th year of his age.

CRAWFORD.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873, in this City, MARIAN CURTIS, wife of Gilbert Holmes Crawford, of this City.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st. Remains will be taken to Chelsea, Mass., for interment.

DALEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 2, GEO. W. DALEY, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend.

FLETCHER.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 2, JOHN ROY, son of Walter and Martha A. Fletcher, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 161 Prospect place, between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, Nov. 4.

FERRY.—At Orange, N. J., Oct. 30, SHERMAN FERRY, aged 66.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Nov. 3, from St. Thomas Church, Bethel, Conn., on the arrival of the 8:05 A. M. train from New-York.

LOCKWOOD.—At Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 30, CATHARINE, wife of William S. Lockwood, of Norwalk, and daughter of the late William Hawley, of Ridgefield.

Funeral services at the Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot (Grand Central) at 12 o'clock noon. Carriages will be in waiting at South Norwalk Depot.

LABAU.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873, N. BERGASSE LABAU, son of Mrs. Albert G. Thorp, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock, from the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st. Trains will leave Grand Central Depot at 12:30 o'clock for Woodlawn.

NEGUS.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 1, ISABEL VICTORINE, infant daughter of John D. and Maria E. Negus, age 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 391 Grand av., on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M.

NEWTON.—In Newark, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 1, MARGARET W., daughter of the late Isaac and Margaret Newton.

Her remains will be interred in Greenfield, Mass.

OXER.—In Harlem, on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM R., son of John and Mary Oxer, in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STANLEY.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, Oct. 27, 1873, CLARISSA NICHOLS, widow of the late George W. Stanley, aged 80 years and 5 months.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Seventh Day, Eleventh Month, 1st inst., WM. A. UNDERHILL, of Croton Point, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place Fourth Day, the 5th inst., at 11 A. M., at Friends' Meeting-house, Croton. Carriages will meet 9:10 train from Grand Central Depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF
BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS,
AND
HYMNALS
IN THE UNITED STATES
IS
OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
POTT, YOUNG & CO.,
Cooper Union, New-York.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

FOR SENATOR,

JOHN F. HENRY,

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT,

(BROOKLYN.)

ANTI-GREEN NOMINATIONS.
GOOD GOVERNMENT FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ROOMS OF THE REFORM ASSOCIATION, EVERETT HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1873.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:
THE REFORM TICKET COMPLETE.
HONESTY AND CAPACITY (AND NOT POLITICS) IN LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE BEST NOMINATIONS MADE.
All good citizens will vote for—
Sheriff—JOHN McCOOL.
County Clerk—WM. WALSH.
Supreme Court—ENOCH L. FANCHER, CHARLES DONOHUE.
Superior Court—GILBERT M. SPEIR, CLAUDIUS L. MONELL.
Marine Court—DAVID McADAM, HENRY E. HOWLAND.
Coroners—RICHARD CROKER, HENRY WOLTMAN, ANTHONY EICKHOFF.
Alderman—EDWARD GILON.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend to the voters of New-York the above ticket, comprising, as it does, the names of honest, worthy, and competent citizens, and eminently fitted for their respective positions—just the men the people should elect. In Judge Fancher and Charles Donohue, for Judges of the Supreme Court, we have men who will always sustain the personal rights of citizens and will be fair and impartial between litigants.

JOHN FOLEY, Chairman,
County Convention Reform Association.
J. FREDERIC HATCH, EDWARD McGILL, Secretaries.

TO THE VOTERS
OF THE
TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
JOHN D. COUGHLIN.

The Democratic candidate for Assembly in your district, is in every way worthy of your support, and will reflect credit upon the district if elected. He has lived in the Nineteenth Ward for thirty years, is a journalist by profession, and bears an unsullied reputation. His nomination has been indorsed by the Liberal Republicans, by the German Reform Organization, and by the following Committee on Legislative Nominations, representing the several political reform associations in this City, Chamber of Commerce, and kindred organizations in the Eighth Senatorial District:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE,
JOSHUA C. SANDERS, HENRY CLAUSEN,
GRANVILLE P. HAWES.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, President.
JAMES EMOTT, First Vice President.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Second Vice President.
G. P. HAWES, CHAS. M. EISIG, Secretaries.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 163 Duane st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. A. STETSON, JR., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN Association.—A special meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, 7:30 P. M., at Fourteenth Ward Hotel.
JAMES FLEMING, President.
RICHARD McGUIRE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—Meeting TO-NIGHT at 7:30, at No. 20 St. Mark's place. Those who favor the amendment and annexation invited.
NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, President.
A. M. SMITH, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

To Hon. Charles Crary:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned voters of the Twenty-first Assembly District, in view of a state of affairs in the politics of the district which amounts to an emergency calling for the most active, earnest, and decisive action on the part of all good citizens, and in consideration of the further facts that the interests of the district, as they are likely to appear before the next session of the Legislature, demand a representative honest, capable, and efficient, earnestly request that you allow your name to be presented as a candidate for the Assembly, and we do hereby pledge you an earnest and effective support.

Dated Oct. 24, 1873.

J. H. Bates,	Henry Schubert,
Wm. B. Asten,	Henry Clausen,
B. S. Raynor,	Henry Friedman,
Edward Roberts,	Peter Aping,
F. Schaffer, M. D.,	Israel H. Green,
James M. Boyd,	Rev. M. J. Luebke,
A. D. Letson,	Henry P. McGown,
John H. Christie,	Edward Kilpatrick,
Thomas Rutter,	Joseph W. Duglise,
James Crowley,	Jacob F. Miller,
Wm. Howe Mason,	Gen. Geo. W. Palmer,
James A. Colvin,	James Hazlett,
Robert Beattie,	Wm. J. Bell,
J. Mason Thorp,	John A. Douglas,
John T. Cumming,	George Jaus,
E. Christian Korner,	Alonzo Muller,
Alex. Clinch,	Gen. D. Morrison,
Jacob Dunn,	Edmund A. Thorn,
Levi Adams,	Philip Kuhles,
Henry Gerkens,	Wm. A. Keeler,
John Hoff,	R. Ten Broeck,
Joseph Hillenbrand,	Richard Boehler,
Wm. Rutter,	John Jackson,
Osborne F. Squires,	Robert M. Hedden,
John H. Garrison,	Michael Both,
Charles Place,	David M. Smith,
J. R. McGregor, M. D.,	Wm. E. Bushnell,
Theodore Geit,	Wm. F. Henes,
Thomas Vaughn,	C. R. Watson,
R. H. Crombie,	H. A. C. Anderson, M. D.,
W. E. Hebberd,	Wm. H. Decamp,
A. Schergingér,	John Wiederstein,
Lewis Degraff,	Hermann Heyde,
Wm. A. Owen,	Richard G. Busteed,
Wm. C. Clark,	Charles Klein,
John Hardy,	J. W. Cammett,
Barak G. Coles,	E. R. Ould,

and others.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE
EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Hon. BERNARD BIGLIN has been unanimously nominated for re-election to the Assembly by a Republican Convention, composed of some of the best citizens of the district, and it is with more than ordinary pleasure we again call upon you, in the interest of honest legislation and good government, to vote and work for him.

Those of us who were instrumental in securing his nomination and election one year ago, point with pride to his course in the last Legislature as an evidence that our confidence in him was not misplaced.

Mr. BIGLIN is honest, capable, and indefatigable in looking after the interests of his constituents, and will, we are confident, if re-elected, serve the people as faithfully and as creditably as he did before.

D. D. T. MARSHALL	No. 157 East 34th st.
EDMUND STEPHENSON	Fifth National Bank.
ALBON P. MAN	No. 106 East 30th st.
O. P. C. BILLINGS	No. 143 East 34th st.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR	No. 123 Lexington av.
THOMAS MURPHY	No. 38 East 39th st.
N. A. COWDREY	No. 46 East 29th st.
N. A. PRENTISS	No. 427 4th av.
ALFRED E. WHITNEY	No. 139 East 26th st.
JOEL B. ERHARDT	No. 93 Lexington av.
HENRY E. HOWLAND	No. 300 Lexington av.
PETER STARR	No. 155 Lexington av.
HORACE M. RUGGLES	No. 110 Lexington av.
WILLIAM M. BANKS	No. 147 East 34th st.
ISAAC H. BAILEY	No. 124 East 28th st.
HIRAM STUDLEY	No. 116 East 30th st.
ALFRED EDWARDS	No. 112 East 30th st.
FERDINAND S. WILMERDING	No. 150 East 35th st.
THOMAS B. ODELL	No. 254 Broadway.
ELI F. BRUCE	No. 525 3d av.
JOSEPH H. PINKNEY	No 91 Lexington av.
BURR W. GRISWOLD	No. 28 East 39th st.
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK	No. 124 East 36th st.
T. B. TWEDDLE	No. 109 East 36th st.
SPENCER KIRBY	No. 435 4th av.
JOHN J. MURPHY	No. 117 East 37th st.
C. M. LOPER	No. 137 East 35th st.
ALONZO TAYLOR	No. 203 East 34th st.
HENRY FRENCH	Park av.
JAMES T. DALY	Park av.
JOSEPH STINER	No. 109 East 34th st.
NATHAN CHANDLER	No. 33 East 37th st.
CHARLES T. BURDETT	No. 322 Lexington av.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D.	No. 23 East 37th st.
ROBERT J. CLYDE	No. 137 East 35th st.
A. M. C. SMITH, Jr.	No. 98 Lexington av.
FRED. H. MAN	No. 125 East 27th st.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE	No. 235 East 30th st.
JOHN R. DILLON	No. 11 East 38th st.
T. De RIVERA	No. 142 East 37th st.

CITIZENS' AND TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

26th to 40th sts., east of Madison av.

At a meeting held Oct. 25, Mr.

WILLIAM G. CHOATE

was unanimously nominated for the Assembly, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to present his name to the public. We call upon every man who holds integrity and ability essential qualifications for office, who is willing to protest against the tyranny of caucus, which forces men to choose their public servants among candidates in whom they would repose no private trust, to cast aside, for the time, his party ties and vote for Mr. Choate. He is a lawyer of high rank in his profession, a man of spotless integrity, in ability and character alike eminently fitted for a position of public trust.

We ask that your vote and your influence be given to Mr. CHOATE.

THOMAS W. CLERKE,
HENRY STEEGER,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
JOSEPH N. GALWAY,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
CEPHUS G. THOMPSON,
STEPHEN H. OLIN,
S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
J. H. MONTGOMERY,
OSCAR R. SCHMIDT,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB,
JOHN C. GRAY,
ALLAN HAY,
HUBERT O. THOMPSON,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
PRESCOTT HALL BUTLER,
DANIEL F. TYLER,
FREDERICK L. HEWITT,
THOMAS COOPER CAMPBELL,
JAMES KENT,
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN,
CHARLES E. BUTLER,
WILLIAM H. HEWITT,
SAMUEL HICKS CLAPP,
EDWARD FULLER,
WM. M. PRITCHARD,
S. P. SQUIRE.

INDORSED BY
COUNCIL POLITICAL REFORM,
DEMOCRATIC UNION,
LIBERAL REPUBLICANS,
GERMAN REFORM ASSOCIATION.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REFORM COUNCIL.

The Reform Council Convention for nominating candidates for City and County offices to be voted for at the approaching election, after a careful scrutiny of the nominees of the several political organizations, has made the following selection. While these selected candidates possess different degrees of fitness, they are, in the judgment of the convention, worthy of the suffrage of their constituency. The tardiness of the political parties in making their nominations, and the severity of the present financial crisis, have compelled the convention to modify its original intention, and confine its action to recommending the following nominees, from whom voters can select candidates for the offices named.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, President.
JAMES EMOTT, Vice President.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES, C. M. EISIG, Secretaries.

SUPREME COURT.
A. R. LAWRENCE, C. DONOHUE, E. L. FANCHER, C. H. VAN BRUNT.

SUPERIOR COURT.
CLAUDIUS MONELL, G. N. SPIER.

MARINE COURT.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, HENRY ALKER, and D. McADAM.

SHERIFF.
JOHN McCOOL and WM. C. CONNER.

ALDERMAN.
EDWARD GILON.

SENATORIAL.
Fifth, J. W. Booth and V. C. King; Sixth, J. A. Gross and Geo. Hencken, Jr.; Eighth, Walter S. Pinckney and H. H. Moore.

ASSEMBLY.
Third, Thos. Mulligan; Fifth, Austin Leake; Seventh, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., George W. Clarke; Eighth, Jacob Messer; Ninth, A. J. Mathewson and G. B. Deane, Jr.; Tenth, L. C. Waehner; Eleventh, Knox McAfee, Oliver P. Buell; Twelfth, J. A. Lyons; Thirteenth, J. H. Horton, Chas. S. Spencer; Fourteenth, J. P. Taylor; Fifteenth, J. Blumenthal; Sixteenth, Jos. B. Varnum; Seventeenth, Charles Whittemore; Eighteenth, Wm. G. Choate; Nineteenth, Alex. Martin, T. O. Callahan; Twentieth, J. D. Coughlin; Twenty-first, Charles Crary.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
A TICKET IN THE INTERESTS OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In County Convention assembled, representing committees having in charge the grand mass-meeting held in Cooper Institute on Monday, Oct. 27, 1873, in the interest of our public schools, after much labor and careful investigation, have selected the following candidates for the support of honest citizens, without regard to party:

We indorse the entire Republican State ticket. For Sheriff, William C. Conner; for County Clerk, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.; for Coroners, Henry Woltman and Andreas Willmann; for Alderman, Joel W. Mason; for Judges of Supreme Court, Abraham R. Lawrence and Enoch L. Fancher; for Judges of Superior Court, Isaac Dayton and Alexander Spaulding; for Judges of Marine Court, Henry E. Howland and Roswell D. Hatch; for Senators—Fifth District, James W. Booth; Sixth District, George Hencken, Jr.; Seventh District, James Everhard; Eighth District, Walter S. Pinckney; for Assembly—Fifth District, Austin Leake; Sixth District, John P. Jobes; Seventh District, George P. Clark; Ninth District, George B. Deane, Jr.; Eleventh District, Knox McAfee; Twelfth District, C. A. Southworth; Fifteenth District, Joseph Blumenthal; Sixteenth District, Joseph B. Varnum; Seventeenth District, Clark F. Whittemore; Twentieth District, David Babcock; Twenty-first District, Charles Crary.

Tickets can be had of the following committee, who will be in daily session, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., at Oriental Hall, No. 202 East 18th st., corner 3d av.: Joseph Haight, Jr., George Forbes, Samuel Luckey, James L. Jacobs, James C. Thomas.

Also, at Nos. 1,478, 2,276, 828 3d av., No. 281 10th av., No. 111 Division st., No. 1,207 Broadway, No. 860 8th av., of Mr. Thomas. Friends of our public schools secure your ballots. No boxes on election day.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Vote for Ruffianism and Arrogance,
JACOB A. GROSS.
For Honesty—GEORGE HENKEN, JR.
GEO. HERRING, President and Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly, First District,
Col. MICHAEL W. BURNS.

AT A MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS of the Fourth Assembly District, JONAS RYAN was unanimously nominated for Assembly on Saturday eve.
JOHN ENGLISH, Chairman.
CHARLES DWYER, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

WILLIAM HAW, JR.

Haw has gone into print, *and put his foot in.* "He became a Commissioner of the Market *after the stealing was over.*" So he confesses something bad where facts did look strange. "Neither is Mr. Haw like some other commissioners *who probably did not steal.*" Indeed! Then *what is he like?* Mark how a plain tale shall put him down. The Market act was passed in 1864, the Mayor, Controller, and Street Commissioner made commissioners, and $10,000 appropriated. In 1865, R. F. Manierre, J. N. Hayward, and Sinclair Tousey were made commissioners, and $75,000 appropriated. In 1868, J. Holland, Wm. Haw, Jr., and Edward A. Moore, (Tweed's man,) were made commissioners, and $40,000 was appropriated to complete the market. Genet was Senator, and Haw the builder of his stable. Haw says the stealing was before *his* time. When he came in stealing stopped. Did you ever see Nast's ring with each man pointing to his neighbor? "Thou canst not say I did it." Remember Haw came in when $40,000 was wanting to complete the market, and was appropriated. After that came the abyss of $336,000. Who did the bad that Haw confesses? He talls of somebody that shut his eyes and let others steal. Well, did Haw shut his eyes? Hear him answer. "Mr. Haw is not in the position of" that man. No. Think of Haw with his eyes shut and his hands crossed, like the babes in the woods! But it was after 1869 when the furies were abroad in the market. In that year the "Twenty-eighth street movement" rose against Tammany Republicanism as unendurable, and Haw was zealous in it, and succeeded in getting into a body of twelve, (as another did before him,) any one of whom could betray the intrusted power of reorganization, and Haw did it. Some around him who knew nothing of the market thought it mysterious. But how Time reveals mysteries! Let Haw seek print again; but send him not to the Assembly.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
EIGHTEENTH WARD,
BETWEEN 14TH AND 26TH STS.,
4TH AV. AND EAST RIVER.

The two nominees for Assembly from this district, now in the field, are men whom we believe to be undesirable candidates for the position, and who have proved by their course in previous Legislatures that they are not deserving of the public confidence.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM, a gentleman well and favorably known to the public, having consented to the use of his name, has been placed in nomination for the position by the various Reform organizations in the district, and we earnestly appeal to every honest man, whatever be his political creed, to use his best efforts toward securing the election of Mr. VARNUM.

FRANCIS F. MARBURY,	JOHN FALCONER,
JACOB MOLTHAU,	CYRUS W. FIELD,
CHARLES TRACY,	L. C. CLARK,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,	HOMER MORGAN,
DANIEL G. BACON,	H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,	JAMES L. STEWART,
CURTISS JUDSON,	ELIAL F. HALL,
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
HORACE BROOKS,	JOSEPH HAIGHT, JR.,
HENRY WILSON,	WILLIAM L. RAYMOND,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,	D. B. KEELER,

and many others.

Indorsed by
Council of Political Reform,
German-American Citizens' Association,
German Tax-Payers' Association,
Joint Reform Convention,
Central Committee German Reform Organization.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned, citizens of New-York and of the SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, well satisfied with the faithful and efficient services of

HON. GEORGE W. CLARKE

during the last session of the State Legislature, cordially indorse his nomination to the Assembly for the ensuing year. We are convinced that Mr. Clarke's high character and known qualifications for the office will, if he is again elected, aid in securing honest and intelligent legislation, both for the City and State.

WM. C. RHINELANDER,	A. R. WETMORE,
JOHN T. JOHNSTON,	WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr.,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,	MORRIS K. JESUP,
THURLOW WEED,	GARDNER A. SAGE,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,	JOHN B. IRELAND,
HENRY E. DAVIES,	P. H. JONES,
HENRY NICOLL,	JOHN D. LAWSON,
J. H. GAUTIER,	JOHN J. MORRIS,

and many others.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATIONS.

For Judge of the Superior Court,

ISAAC DAYTON.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR
OF BROOKLYN,
JOHN W. HUNTER.
Indorsed by the REFORM, LIBERAL, INDEPENDENT, NATIONAL, and GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
ONLY REFORM CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Judge of the Superior Court,
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL,
Indorsed by the Council of Political Reform, the German Reform Association, and the Liberal Republicans.

UNITED REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—Sixth Senatorial District.
FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr.,
PORK-PACKER.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Justice of Marine Court,
DAVID McADAM.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Regular Republican Nomination,
For Member of Assembly,
WILLIAM S. MURRAY.

ANTI-TAMMANY.
REPUBLICAN AND APOLLO HALL NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
FOR STATE SENATOR—7TH DISTRICT,
18th, 20th, and 21st Wards,
THOMAS A. LEDWITH.

EIGHTH, NINTH, FIFTEENTH, AND SIXTEENTH WARDS—Fifth Senate District,
FOR SENATOR,
JAMES W. BOOTH.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR SEVENTH DISTRICT,
18th, 20th, and 21st Wards,
JAMES EVERARD.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REGULAR REPUBLICAN
NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

PEOPLES', TAX-PAYERS, AND UNITED WORKINGMEN'S NOMINATION.
For Senator—Eighth Senatorial District,
ALDERMAN ROBERT McCAFFERTY.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
KNOX McAFEE.

COMBINED GERMAN, DEMOCRATIC, AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Senator—Eighth Senatorial District,
ALDERMAN ROBERT McCAFFERTY.

COUNCIL OF REFORM. GERMAN REFORM.
German citizens' and independent nomination.
For Assembly, Fifteenth District,
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL.

REPUBLICAN AND ONLY REFORM CANDIDATE.
FOR ASSEMBLY—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT,
(40th to 55th sts., 6th av. to North River,)
CLARK F. WHITTEMORE.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Assembly, Fifteenth District,
ALEXANDER FREAR.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Senator Seventh Senatorial District,
JAMES EVERARD.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY, NINTH DISTRICT,
GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, bounded by 7th and 14th sts., 4th av. and Avenue B. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
CARL SCHWEDLER.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards.
REGULAR AND ONLY
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Senator,
WALTER S. PINCKNEY.
Indorsed by the Council of Political Reform.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly—Seventh Assembly District—GEORGE W. CLARKE.

BAR MEETING.—AT A MEETING OF MEMBERS of the New-York Bar without distinction of party, held at the Astor House on Saturday, the 1st of November, 1873, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a return to the system of appointment of the judicial officers of this State would be a retrograde movement, and a reflection upon the intelligence and virtue of the people.

Resolved, That the experience of the past justifies the members of the Bar in recommending the system of an elective Judiciary, and that the expressed popular will has been found an adequate remedy where the public weal required the removal of Judges.

THOMAS W. CLERKE, Chairman.
JOHN A. GODFREY, JOHN A. HARNETT, Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.
FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Type-founder.
Indorsed by the best men of all parties and professions.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The legal auctions announced to occur at the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 1, were all adjourned, as follows: Sale by James M. Miller, of lot, with building, on Bleecker street, south-west corner South Fifth avenue, adjourned to the 8th instant. Sale by same auctioneer, of four lots on Eighty-sixth street, south-west corner of Second avenue, adjourned to the 28th instant. Sale by R. V. Harnett, of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, east of Sixth avenue, adjourned to the 29th instant, and sale by W. C. Hoffman, Wheeler H. Peckham, Esq., Referee, of the Grand Opera House property, adjourned sine die. Concerning this last-named transaction, the same secrecy as has heretofore been remarked, was maintained, and no public announcement was made, as to an arrangement of the matters in dispute.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Aside from the attempted sale at the Exchange, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, of the two lots on Washington Heights, at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street, known as the Barney Bowers tract, at which 41 one-half lots were knocked down at less than $1,000 per lot, no sale of special importance has been held at the Exchange during the last week, although in one or two instances, property of some value has been sold under court orders, and purchased by interested parties. For real estate at the present time, it may be said there is no market, and capitalists, instead of trying to effect sales, are rather engaged in protecting such property as they already own, anxiously waiting for a change for the better in financial affairs. Great confidence is generally expressed in the future, and without doubt property-owners who can weather the storm will realize better prices than if the realty was offered now, as the auctions held are but poorly attended, and bidders are few in number. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange, for the week ending on Saturday, Nov. 1, amounts to $225,600, as against $154,706, the figures reported for the week previous.

During the week the following suburban auctions have been reported: Tuesday, Oct. 28, sale in Jersey City, by J. M. Gibson, of thirty-six lots for $51,800. Same day, sale at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, by LeCount & Pine, of thirty-two lots for $7,440, and Thursday, Oct. 30, sale at White Plains, Westchester County, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., for $17,685. Total, $76,925. Total for previous week ending with Saturday, Oct. 25, $168,556. The suburban auction business for the season is now about closed, although one sale is still announced for next Saturday. It is a fact worthy of remark that the country auctions held during the Summer and Fall, even through the panic, have been attended with uniform success, and an immense amount of property has been sold at figures remunerative to owners.

In the list of sales for this week we would call particular attention to that in charge of E. H. Ludlow, on Thursday, at which an extensive line of valuable City real estate will be offered. The business proposed for the week is light, for, in addition to the general depression in monetary affairs, the election interferes with the market.

SALES PROPOSED FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

The list of auctions, as far as announced, for the present week is as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 3.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Gifford R. Hart, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick building and plot of land situate on East Forty-first street, 125 feet east of Lexington avenue. The plot contains about two City lots, having a front of 23.3 feet, with rear irregular, and a depth of 122.6 feet.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Richard C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 70, with improvements, on First avenue, 60 feet north of Sixty-first street.

Wednesday, Nov. 5.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 212 East Forty-sixth street, 160 feet east of Third avenue; lot 20 by 100.5, house 50 feet deep.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of five lots, with unfinished buildings thereon, located on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street, the lots together forming a plot in size 100.5 by 70.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Thirteenth street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; lot in size 25 by 103.3.

Thursday, Nov. 6.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court partition sale, Chas. Matthews, Esq., Referee, of the following desirable City real estate, the property of the estate of James Salmon, deceased: Second avenue—No. 180, first-class dwelling, brown-stone four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar, 25.10 by 57 feet, lot 100 feet. Livingston place, opposite Stuyvesant square—Nos. 10, 11, and 12, north-east corner of East Sixteenth street, three first-class dwellings, four stories, basements and sub-cellars, vaults under sidewalks, brown-stone fronts to second stories; houses about 18 by 65 feet, lots 100 feet. East Sixteenth street—No. 321, first-class four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brown-stone and brick dwelling, 20 feet front. East Sixteenth street—Nos. 405, 407, and 409, valuable lots, with three-story brick basement and sub-cellar tenements on rear; each lot 25 by 92 feet. East Seventeenth street—Nos. 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, and 416, valuable lots, with three-story brick basement and sub-cellar tenements on rear; each lot 25 by 92 feet. This sale is the most important auction of the week.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, public auction sale, announced as positive, of the handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 415 West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 153.9 feet west of Ninth avenue; lot 21.2 by 100.5; house 55 feet deep. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 260 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 182 feet east of Eighth av.; lot, 20.5 by 98.9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sherman W. Knevals, Esq., Referee, of property located on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets, with wharfage rights and water-front. Also, executor's sale of 770 acres of land located at Islip, Long Island.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wesley S. Yard, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Fortieth street, north side, 300 feet east of Eighth avenue; lot 25 by 98.9. Also, similar sale, S. M. Ostrander, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, south side, 297.6 feet east of Sixth avenue; lot 18.9 by 99.11.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a house and lease of lot on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 413 feet east of First avenue; lot 20 by 78.

By John H. Wilson, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of two lots on West One Hundred and Ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known as lots Nos. 312 and 313 of the De Peyster tract.

Friday, Nov. 7.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hon. William H. Leonard Referee, of the property as follows: Plot of land, containing eleven City lots with two-story frame house and a stable thereon, situate on St. Nicholas avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street; plot in size, 101.1 by 261 by 99.11 by 246. One two-story frame house and lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 225 feet west of Sixth avenue; lot 25 by 100.11.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, legal sales respectively under the direction of Messrs. N. H. Clement and Wm. De Vigne, Referees, and Richard H. Greene, attorney, of 127 building lots located in Brooklyn, and situated respectively on Sackett street Boulevard, Schenectady avenue, Douglass, Carroll, President, Union, Degraw, and Crown streets.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 20 Avenue C, east side, 60 feet north of Second street, lot 20 by 80.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard roof iron building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue, lot 25 by 125.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at William's Bridge, Westchester County, on the ground, at 12:30 P. M., public auction sale of seventy-three first-class building lots, the property of Mr. M. C. Hall. The lots are all handsomely located on main streets running back to the Bronx River and within a moment's walk of the railway depot. Special train from the Grand Central Depot, Harlem Road, at 11.35 o'clock.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 31.

Baxter st., Nos. 9, 11, and 13; also rear of No. 15, e. s., 140.2 ft. n. of Chatham st., 74.10x103; rear lot on n. s. of above, 82.5 ft. e. of Baxter st., 25x20.8	175,000
Horatio st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Greenwich st., 20x50	5,000
Same property	5,000
11th st., n. s., 295.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3	18,150
21st st., n. s., 145 ft. w. 5th av., 25x98.9	42,000
21st st., n. s., 116.9 ft. e. Broadway, 28x98.9	60,000
Same property	60,000
27th st., n. s., 109.10 ft. w. 7th av., 16.8 ft.	8,000
33d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. 1st av., 25x98.9½, part	1,250
47th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. 9th av., 25x100.5	10,000
70th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. 11th av., 50x100.5	9,575
Madison av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. 67th st., 20x75	40,000
Same property	40,000
10th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. 70th st., 50x100; 70th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. 10th av., 325x100.5; 11th av., w. s., 25 ft. n. 71st st., 75x100; 70th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. 11th av., 200x100.5; 71st st., s. s., 200 ft. w. 11th av., 125x100.5	189,025
10th av., s. w. corner 75th st., 50x100	10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$150,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS BUILDING, paying $18,000 now on an advancing lease; will pay $23,000 in three years; lease twelve years; $75,000 cash. Address Post-office Box No. 3,635.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGE HOTEL IN THE CENTRAL and upper part of the City, and choice location, in full operation, filled mostly with permanent guests; capacity for about 150, and about eighty rooms; house conducted on the European plan; rooms en suite on five floors, mostly frescoed and completely furnished; good will, furniture, and business offered for sale, with early possession and long lease of premises, in consequence of the illness of the landlady; part amount of the purchase of this hotel can be paid in good improved property, first mortgage bonds, notes. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON CENTRAL Railroad, New-Jersey, desirable property at West Elizabeth, five minutes from station, house and lot; two story and Mansard roof, with twelve rooms, well and cistern, water-pumps in kitchen; bath-room; cellar under whole house; lot 50x170. Terms to suit purchaser; but little cash wanted. Address OWNER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

I HAVE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE City property, an excellent plantation in Georgia; also one in Virginia; will pay cash for difference in value. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE GRAIN AND GRASS FARM, containing 116 acres, and 100 acres of pasture and timber lands, on New-Jersey Westline Railroad, thirty miles from this City. Description, terms, and trains, inquire of JACQUES, 208 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

CHEAP HOME TO RENT IN WESTCHESTER County, fifty minutes from New-York; ten minutes' walk from beautiful station; good farm house, barn, factory building, waterfall; good garden; eleven acres; rent until next April, $50; for the year from April, $300. Address W. W. T., Box No. 3,769 New-York Post Office.

$375 PER MONTH, REDUCED FROM $500.—To rent to a private family, for the winter, an elegantly-furnished house in 51st st., near 5th av. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

$2,000 PER YEAR WILL RENT A LARGE four-story brick house, 25x65x100, near "Stewart's"; possession at once; apply promptly. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th St.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 47th st., near 5th av., to let for Winter; rent reduced. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 1,202 Broadway.

TO LET—ON 12TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND University place, a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, 22 feet front. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey st. and No. 8 Church st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTH-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 29, 1873.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that, at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of G. HILTON SCRIBNER;
A Controller, in the place of NELSON K. HOPKINS;
A Treasurer, in the place of THOMAS RAINES;
An Attorney General, in the place of FRANCIS C. BARLOW;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of WILLIAM B. TAYLOR;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of JOHN D. FAY;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of SOLOMON SCHEU;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, two (2) Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM and ENOCH L. FANCHER, whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, from the Sixth Congressional District, as established by chapter 619 of the Laws of 1872, comprising the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the said City lying east of Third-avenue, shall compose the Sixth District, in place of James Brooks, deceased.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one (21) Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN;
A County Clerk, in the place of CHARLES E. LOEW;
Two Justices of the Marine Court, in the place of GEORGE M. CURTIS and HENRY E. HOWLAND;
Three (3) Coroners, in the place of PATRICK H. KEENAN, NELSON W. YOUNG, and GERSON N. HERRMAN;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in place of JOHN M. BARBOUR and CLAUDIUS M. MONELL;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of inspectors of election and County canvassers is directed to chapter 314 of Laws of 1873, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled, "An Act to provide for submitting to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and seventy three, the question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, of Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall hereafter be filled by appointment, pursuant to section seventeen, article six, of the Constitution," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act. Also to sections seventeen and eighteen, chapter 613 of the Laws of 1873, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide for the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, in the County of Westchester, to the City and County of New-York," for instructions as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 314.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, of Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall be hereafter filled by appointment, pursuant to section seventeen, article six, of the Constitution.

Passed April 26, 1873; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the City Court of Brooklyn, and the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall hereafter be filled by appointment, shall be submitted to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, as provided in section seventeen of article six of the Constitution of this State, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. The inspectors of election in each election district in the State shall provide two boxes, in which they shall deposit the ballots of the electors upon the question whether the judges and justices of the several courts named in the first section of this act shall hereafter be filled by appointment. One of said boxes shall be labeled "Appointment or election of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and of Justices of the Supreme Court." The other one shall be labeled "Appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts." Each citizen entitled to vote at such election may vote two ballots, as follows: One of them shall be indorsed "Appointment or election of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the Justices of the Supreme Court," and shall contain on the inside, when folded, the words, "Shall the offices of the Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Justices of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment—Yes," or the words, "Shall the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Justices of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment—No;" and all such ballots shall be deposited in the boxes labeled "Appointment or election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court." The other of said ballots shall be indorsed, "Appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts," and on the inside, when folded, shall contain the words, "Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, be hereafter filled by appointment—Yes;" or the words, "Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, be hereafter filled by appointment—No." And all such ballots shall be deposited in the boxes labeled "Appointment or election of the Judges of the City and County Courts."

SEC. 3. The inspectors of election in each Election District, after the closing of the polls of such election, shall count, and canvass, separately, the ballots deposited in each of the said boxes in the manner prescribed by law in reference to other elections, and shall ascertain the whole number of ballots upon each of the questions to be submitted as aforesaid. The inspectors, after having so counted said ballots, shall set down in writing the whole number of such ballots upon each question, and the whole number for and against each of the said questions, and shall certify and make return of the said several votes in the same manner as prescribed by law in reference to other ballots at a general election.

SEC. 4. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the several Boards of County Canvassers at the next meeting thereof after such election, and the aggregate results in the several counties shall be canvassed and certified by the Board of State Canvassers. The existing law in reference to a general election shall in all respects, so far as applicable, apply to and regulate the proceedings and duties of the said Board of County and State Canvassers, and of the County Clerks and Secretary of State. From the statements made to the Board of State Canvassers it shall determine whether a majority of the votes upon the questions submitted to the electors of the State, as herein provided, be in the affirmative or negative. The said board shall make a certificate of such determination, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of State, who shall file the same in his office.

SEC. 5. If a majority of all the ballots indorsed "Appointment or election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and of Justices of the Supreme Court" shall be in the affirmative, then the said officers shall not after said election be elective, but, as vacancies occur, they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate be not in session by the Governor; but in such case he shall nominate to the Senate, when next convened, and such appointment by the Governor alone shall expire at the end of that session; but if the majority of said ballots so indorsed be in the negative, then the said officers shall be elective as heretofore. If a majority of the ballots indorsed "Appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts" shall contain on the inside the question as hereinbefore provided, answered in the affirmative, then the said officers mentioned in the said question shall not after said election be elective, but as vacancies occur they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate be not in session, by the Governor; but in such case he shall nominate to the Senate, when next convened, and such appointment by the Governor alone shall expire at the end of that session; but if a majority of the ballots so indorsed shall be answered in the negative, then the said officers shall be elected as heretofore.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause the said questions, together with the forms of the ballots as herein specified, to be published in two or more newspapers in each of the counties of this State the same number of times prior to the said election as is now required by law to be published of the officers to be elected and the offices to be filled at such election, such newspapers to be designated by the Secretary of State in the manner now provided by law for designating newspapers to publish election notices; but no neglect or failure to publish, or informality of publication, shall impair the validity of such election.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to include in and cause to be published with the election notices for the said general election, a notice in substance and effect as follows: "Pursuant to section seventeen of article six of the Constitution of this State, two questions will be submitted to the electors of this State, to be voted upon separate ballots, as follows: 1st. Shall the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and of Justice of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment? 2d. Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, and the Judge of the County Courts of the several counties of this State be hereafter filled by appointment?" And at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against each of said questions, and if a majority of the votes shall be in the affirmative of said questions, then the said Judges and Justices therein referred to, after said election, as vacancies occur, will be appointed by the Governor, as provided by law. No failure or omission to give notice, or any informality in the notice or the giving thereof, shall impair the validity of such notice, or the election herein provided for.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 613.

AN ACT to provide for the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, in the County of Westchester, to the City and County of New-York.

Passed May 23, 1873; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

* * * * * * * * * *

SEC. 17. At the next general election held in this State after the passage of this act, there shall be provided by the proper authorities in each election district within the City and County of New-York, and in each election district in the several towns of the County of Westchester, a separate box, in which the inspectors of election in each of said election districts shall deposit the ballots presented to them by the electors of said districts, which ballots shall have on the outside thereof the following word, "Annexation," and on the inside of each of said ballots shall be the words, "For the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New-York," or the following words: "Against the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New-York." Such ballots shall be so folded as to conceal all the words therein except "Annexation;" such ballots shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as votes given for State officers are by law required to be canvassed and returned; if upon such return it shall appear that a majority of all the ballots so cast shall contain the words, "Against the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New-York," then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to make and file a certificate of such result in his office within ten days after such return, and upon filing such certificate this act shall be inoperative and void.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1874, except as to such parts as are otherwise provided for, and as to such parts it shall take effect at the time or times in this act specified; and except also as to Section 17, which shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1873.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is also given, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, that under and pursuant to the provisions of chapter 335, of the laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York, and the acts amendatory thereof, at the General Election aforesaid, to be held as aforesaid, there is to be elected:

An Alderman for the City of New-York, in the place of HENRY CLAUSEN, appointed by said board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of PETER GILSEY, for the unexpired term for which said PETER GILSEY was elected as such Alderman, viz.: until the first day of January, 1875. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chapter 480, laws of 1860.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 25 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1873.
The Coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
The transfer-books of the Registered Bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Nov. 10. Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company may fund the same in the Consolidated Gold Bonds on advantageous terms by application to the Treasurer, at this office, and any holders of such First or Second Mortgage Bonds will confer a favor by sending their names and address to the Treasurer. H. R. LOW, Treas.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the coupon currency bonds of this company that in consequence of rumors that counterfeits of said bonds are in circulation, it is deemed advisable for the protection of the public, as well as of the company, to require the presentation of the bonds, with the coupons due Nov. 1. Payment of the coupons will be made at the office of the Treasurer of the company, No. 145 Broadway.
By order of the Executive Committee.
WILLIAM ORTON, President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the general office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 3, prox.
The transfer-books will close, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, Nov. 5. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on the 26th day of November next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th day of November prox. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from Oct. 31 until Nov. 3. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 3d of November. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until date. CHARLES B. VAN WYCK.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Port Royal Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange National Bank.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of November, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free from all taxes, was declared this day, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1873, ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York. HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the Company as above, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 12th November proximo.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
F. H. WOLCOTT, HENRY STURGIS RUSSEL, Trustees under the mortgage.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall street, New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 WALL ST.,
Dealers in investment securities; also in bonds that have temporarily suspended interest payments. Financial information, circulars, and quotations promptly furnished to those dealing with us.
Orders on commission solicited for STOCKS, BONDS, OR GOLD EITHER FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
The present unreasonably depressed range of price both for investment and speculative securities, give UNUSUAL CHANCES to those having money on hand.

New-York Central and Hudson River 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF '71, FREE OF TAX, INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER, AND *New-York and Harlem* CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF '72, 7 PER CENT. COUPONS, MAY AND NOVEMBER, FOR SALE by WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO., No. 54 Exchange place.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, (formerly called the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company:)
Notice is hereby given that the President and Board of Directors of said Company will, on the 8th day of November, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, then to be held at the Chambers of said Court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the First Judicial District of said State, for an order confirming the appointment by said President and Board of Directors of Richard H. Bowne and Benjamin C. Wetmore as Trustees under the mortgage deed bearing date May 1, 1865, given by said Railroad Company to John E. Williams and Benjamin W. Bonney, to secure the payment of said bonds, in the place of said Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, and said John E. Williams, resigned.
Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1873.
By order of the Board.
THOS. M. SOTHER, Secretary.
STERLING & WALDEN, Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST., Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE NASSAU BANK. NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1873.
The annual election for Directors and for inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

12 PER CENT.—LEGAL RATE For sums from $250 to $10,000, improved real estate security. HERBERT A. LEE, No. 245 Broadway.

INSURANCE SCRIP. ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M. E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Holders of these bonds intending to join in suit under charge of Mr. McDonald are hereby notified to hand in number of bonds and assessment of half of one per cent. on or before Nov. 10. THOMAS DENNY, JR., Chairman, No. 39 Wall st.

7S AT 98.—NEW-YORK CITY 7S; ALSO CITY 6s, due 1887; CENTRAL PARK QUARTERLY INTEREST. For sale at a liberal discount. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS ... OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
Send for circular.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD INCOME! May be earned by men and women in City and country. Business honorable and profitable. Address ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN, TO TAKE charge of grown children and do light chamber-work. Apply at No. 143 Madison av., on Tuesday morning before 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—IN A SMALL FAMILY OF THREE PERsons, a girl for general house-work; must be a good cook and have best City references. Apply at No. 118 East 46th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY desires a position as matron in an institution or school, or would accept a position as housekeeper to a respectable party; has four years' reference from her last place; any one requiring an energetic person, willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity she may be engaged in, may address, one week, Mrs. Perkins, No. 146 East 53d st.; no objections to leave the City.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found large selection of very superior servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

A VERY WELL EDUCATED NORTH-GERman lady, with best of references, wants a home in an American family as companion; she speaks and reads French and English, and can instruct in German. Address for one week, Home, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING A FEW HOURS AT HER disposal would like to make an engagement as daily companion, amanuensis, or governess. Address W. E. L., Station D Post Office.

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF GERMAN servants, capable and reliable, found constantly on hand, at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st., first floor, Mrs. Holzstein.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find and suited at once with first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, employers will find a large number of German servants, economical and well recommended; wages moderate.

AT HOWELL'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 102 West 42d st., well-recommended servants, white or colored, wanted and supplied.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS COMpanion to a lady, or assistant to an elderly couple, or any position in a gentleman's family; country preferred; reference. Address Miss A., No. 224 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, ASSIST with Washing and Ironing.—By a very tidy young woman who will give first-class City recommendations from all former employers, who can be seen in this City; no objection to be generally useful in any capacity. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN INTELLIGENT Swedish girl as chamber-maid or house-work in a small family; speaks good English; a reliable and respectful servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable German girl; is a very good laundress and a first-class chambermaid; no objection to do waiting; best reference from last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID—ALSO A WAITRESS AND A Cook, to do plain Washing.—All very capable and trustworthy. Can be seen at present employer's, who breaks up housekeeping; call to-day at 6 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and take care of children, and is willing to assist in waiting; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A REGULAR CHAMber-maid and family seamstress; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN AND WIFE together, in any part of the country; the woman is a superior cook, bread and cake maker; understands milk and butter; the man as useful man; can milk, work on a farm or garden; understands horses, harness, carriages, and is a good and careful driver; best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—CHAMber-work, Waitress, &c.—By two very excellent servants, who will do the work of a family between them; both understand their duties thoroughly in all branches; cook makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; first-class recommendations from last City employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman who is thoroughly competent in all branches of her work; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also a good ordinary pie, pastry, and pudding maker. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG (SCOTCH Protestant) woman as cook; understands making good soups, jellies, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit maker; also does boning and larding, and makes no objection to doing some washing; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

FAMILIES WISHING GOOD SERVANTS can be suited at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. German, English, Scotch, Swedish, &c.

COOK.—BY THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED WELCH cook; efficient in all sorts of cooking and baking, either for dinner parties, supper, and all sorts baking, and making desserts, creams, cakes, &c.; unexceptionable references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to the country or a boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Weir's Office, No. 107 West 49th st. No charge.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; excellent cook and laundress; would do general house-work; best reference given. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN (Protestant) as first-class cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, reliable and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONer.—By a Protestant young woman; very respectable; very good cook, good washer and ironer; very best City testimonials; neat and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable and recommended; excellent cook; meats, game, and soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies; excellent baker; side dishes, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR General House-work.—By a Protestant young woman; very respectable; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; very best City testimonials; neat and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; has good references; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work or of going to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN ENGlish Protestant as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good cook, and makes excellent bread and cake; would do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook and assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; best city reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th st., in the rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a good family cook and has good references; will assist in the washing; wages $16. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU; FIRST-CLASS in everything; pottage, pastry, and fine cooking of a high order; meats, games, &c.; best of references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; first-class City reference. Call at No. 31 West 13th st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as good cook and baker; will assist with washing; City or country: good references. Call at No. 331 West 26th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 357 1st av., corner 21st st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands meats, soups, poultry, game, and desserts; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 656 2d av., Room No. 14.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 594 2d av., near 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands family cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD family cook in a private family; six years' excellent reference. Call at No. 219 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK AND coarse washer. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 237 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st. first floor, Room No. 1.

DRESS-MAKER—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; dinner and evening dresses in the latest style; $1 50 per day for short time only. No. 608 3d-av., near 39th-st., in the store.

FAITHFUL, RESPECTFUL SERVANTS, FOR City and country, at moderate wages, can be found at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, (temporarily) at No. 168 West 45th st., three doors east of Broadway.

FAMILIES PROMPTLY SUPPLIED WITH first-class French, German, and English servants for all capacities. Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av. Male and female for every capacity at the shortest notice.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, COMPEtent hair-dresser, solicits the patronage of ladies; waited upon at their residence by the week or month; terms moderate. Apply at No. 128 West 30th st., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT American widow the charge of a widower's family; is very fond of children; can give satisfactory references, and is an excellent housekeeper. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman as working house-keeper; is thoroughly competent, and has first-class reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, IN a hotel; understands care of linen-room and laundry, or any other position of trust; will be found to work for interest of employer. Apply at 845 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AS housekeeper; would be very useful where no help is kept. Apply at No. 227 West 27th st., in fancy store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, thirty years of age, as housekeeper in a widower's family; is fond of children, and a good housekeeper; best of reference. Address Industry, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WILLING YOUNG woman, who is lately landed; will go in country if desired; has no objection to be generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY American girl, as general servant; is willing to make herself useful, and will work for moderate wages; would like to go to Albany if possible. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl; is a good cook and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; dresses hair well; will go to Brooklyn if necessary. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong young woman, who does all kinds of fine washing and ironing, French fluting, &c.; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of work; best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. — IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED, 1852.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who has lived out as laundress, and has the best of reference; families, or gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her own rooms. Call or address Isabella Prunty, No. 322 East 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FRENCH WIDOW WOULD like to have some fine washing to do; can do up curtains, dresses, and laces of all kinds. Call at No. 257 5th av., corner 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, FIRST-class laundress, to do family or gentlemen's washing at her residence, No. 352 West 44th st., or will go out to day's work.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 202 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO DO GENTLEmen's family washing, at her own home; understands French fluting, &c.; has best City references. Call at No. 134 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes families' or ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; has no children. Call at No. 129 East 4th st., room No. 4, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; expert at fluting and all branches of her business; City or country; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 107 Waverley place, near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman; washing at her home; thoroughly understands her business in all respects. Call at or address No. 149 East 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 383 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND TRUSTWORTHY infant's nurse; can be cheerfully recommended by good families in this City as thoroughly understanding the care of young children; brings them up on the bottle; takes entire charge if required; entirely devoted to her duties. Call or address Protestant Nurse, No. 354 West 52d st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE, French; entirely trustworthy; thoroughly understands the care of young children, bringing them up on the bottle; takes full charge day and night if required; first-class City reference. Call or address French Nurse, No. 354 West 52d st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A PLACE to take care of children and teach them; can sew neatly, and would be willing to make herself useful; home more an object than wages; good City reference. Call at C. Jacquin's, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH FOUR years' reference from last employer; is very fond of children; or would do chamber-work and sewing; is obliging, neat, and capable. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Protestant young girls, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 329 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL AS child's nurse; accustomed to the care of young children; is willing; a comfortable place more an object than wages. Apply at No. 331 East 59th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG French girl, speaking English; is thoroughly obliging and efficient in her duties; no objection to travel. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION as nurse for an infant for an experienced, elderly Protestant woman. Apply at No. 8 East 40th st., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 till to 2.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND TO make herself generally useful; a good home more than wages; City reference. Can be seen on Monday, Nov. 3, at No. 18 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is a good seamstress; can embroider; is reliable and trustworthy; has good City references. Call at No. 317 East 32d st., for two days.

THE FRENCH OFFICE
Having removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.
No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, CAPABLE of taking care of an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of sewing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 391 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL NOT LONG IN THE country, to take care of baby; will assist in house-work; willing and obliging; City reference. Call for two days at No. 34 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILDREN'S nurse, or to assist in chamber-work, or plain sewing; four years' reference. Call at No. 383 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman as wet nurse; has good reference. Call at No. 33 Pike st.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE CHARGE OF AN INFANT from its birth. Call for two days at present employers, No. 26 North Washington square.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CANADIAN WOMan as nurse for a child or children; excellent City reference. Apply at 227 West 27th st., in fancy store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; indisputable references from past employers; letters will receive strict attention. Address No. 337 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, AS NIGHT, day, or monthly nurse; can give good recommendations from the Ladies' Home. Call at No. 133 Macdougal st., for Mrs. Mason, on Monday.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children, or to do chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., on M. Hild.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and maid; cuts and fits for ladies and children, dresses hair, and operates on sewing-machine; no objection to wait on an invalid lady or take care of children; best of City reference from present employers. Address M. B., Box No. 92 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant young woman in a private family; she can cut and fit ladies' dresses, can dress hair, is a superior washer and ironer, and chamber-maid; would take a place as nurse, being fond of children; City or country. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Seamstress, or Nurse, Lady's Maid, Travel, &c.—Superior seamstress; can cut and fit, operate on all machines, or dress-make, trim, finish, or make herself useful; the very best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress and dress-maker; operates on several machines; no objection to assist with children; also understands hair-dressing; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERT FAMILY SEAMstress; does plain and fancy sewing on moderate terms; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace work. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND NICE-looking girl as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A TALL, NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, capable of taking a man's place as waiter; has the very best of City reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL AS first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting; private or public; is careful and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPEtent waitress; has two years and six months' good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 13 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS FOR a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Call on or address B. N., No. 3 East 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call on or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; is first class in every respect; has the best of references from the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, Wash, and Iron.—By a German and wife, aged twenty-four years; no children; man can take care of horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, tend furnace, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN—NURSE.—BY A FRENCHMAN AND wife; man understands the care of horses and is a good waiter; is willing to make himself useful in any capacity; the woman is an excellent nurse and seamstress, or can do as lady's maid; good hair-dresser; reference given from last employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, AS coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; is strictly temperate; careful driver; no objection to the country; three years' reference from last employer. Address G. G., Box No. 80 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man who can take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, do gardening, &c.; is strictly temperate; neither smokes, chews tobacco, nor drinks; wages not so much an object as a steady situation; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, single, twenty-six years old; very stylish driver and fine appearance; is a Protestant; wages no object; his last employer having sold out, will recommend him very highly, as well as other first-class City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 110 West 19th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROCURE a place for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; willing and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 3 West 45th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; three years' best City reference. Call or address J. H., at Mrs. Scotch's, No. 80 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT colored man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 18 West 58th st., or at his private stable, No. 141 West 54th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and steady; willing and obliging; can produce the best of City references. Call on or address W. K., No. 523 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and gardener; will milk, attend furnace, and make himself useful in a gentleman's place; last employer can be seen. Address M., No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD COACHMAN, WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly; best City reference if required. Apply to M. M., No. 644 6th av., in millinery store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN highly recommended and master of his business; City or country. Address J. R., Box 214 *Times* Office.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, — COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, &c.
French, German, Swede, English, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
(Established 1852.)

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, aged twenty-six, who can do farm-work, milk, &c.; plain gardening, care cattle and horses, &c.; speaks good English; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SERVANT, WAITER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young man, who can wait on table, tend door and furnace, clean shoes and sidewalks, &c., &c.; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL-MAN, FARMER, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a Swedish man and wife, aged twenty-seven years; man can do farm-work, milk, cook, care horses and cattle, drive, &c.; wife is a good cook, can make excellent bread and biscuits, and a good laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, aged twenty-five years, who can take care of horses and cattle; drive, milk, do gardening, has good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

UPHOLSTERER.—A CHAMPION LAMBREQUIN curtain maker and upholsterer wishes work in either City or country residences by the day; best references given. Orders taken at the Everett House barber-shop.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address "Victor," *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; the best City references. Address W. C. T., or call at drug store corner 18th st. and Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; willing and obliging, to make himself useful. Address A. C., [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. [illegible], 1873.

Will be sold by public auction, under the direction of Capt. John Livers, Military Store-keeper United States Army, at the Government Warehouse of clothing and equipage, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described articles of clothing, by order of the Quartermaster General United States Army:

13,457 Uniform Coats, 6,117 Great Coats, Infantry; 3,351 Sack Coats, lined, 3,518 Sack Coats, unlined; 42,735 Uniform Jackets, 74,942 Felt Hats, 10,609 Hat Cords and Tassels, 7,539 Hat Eagles, [illegible] Hat Feathers, 414,806 Brass Hat Trimmings, [illegible] Artillery Caps, 294 Red Hair Plumes, [illegible] Brass Cap Trimmings, [illegible] Caps, 11,470 Forage Cap Covers, [illegible] pairs Shoulder Scales and [illegible] pairs Chivrons, assorted; 63,493 yards of [illegible] pairs Trousers, Foot; 345 pairs Boots, [illegible] pairs Bootees, sewed; 60 Blankets, woolen, [illegible] painted; 7 Pillow Cases; 150 Books, [illegible] Morning Report Blanks. Also, a lot of [illegible] articles of clothing and equipage, by order of the Department Commander.

Terms of Sale—Cash in United States currency. No checks will be received. Cash at the time of sale for all purchases below $25; a deposit of twenty-five per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount. This rule will be rigidly enforced to insure purchases being called for. Goods in packages will be sold by invoice mark, and neither quantity nor quality will be guaranteed.

Every effort will be made to give a correct description and to select a fair sample by which to sell, but purchasers must examine and buy at their own risk.

Goods will be sold again for account of and at the risk and expense of buyers, if not called for within five days from last day of sale.

No claims for errors will be allowed after the goods have been removed.

J. G. CHANDLER, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

THE WHITNEY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's Sale at Public Auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, made the 21st day of October, A. D. 1873, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1873, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises formerly occupied by the Company, in the Dale Mills, at Paterson, N. J., the machinery, tools, fixtures, and materials, and undivided sewing-machines of the Whitney Sewing-Machine Company, bankrupts.
Terms may be known on application to the undersigned at Paterson.
JUSTIN SNOW, THOS. N. DALE, Assignees in Bankruptcy of the Whitney Sewing-Machine Company.
PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22, 1873.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL sell at public auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 254 Broadway, Room No. 8, in the City of New-York: One-sixth interest in "R. Falconer tract of Pennsylvania Oil Lands;" two shares "Associate Petroleum and Mining Company;" Patent No. 42,789, for evaporating liquids; interest in Loftus Patent, No. 60,759; and all right, title, and interest in and to the assets of Thomas Oxnard, set forth and described in the schedules of said Oxnard, in bankruptcy, filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1873.
ALONZO GREEN, Assignee in Bankruptcy of THOMAS OXNARD, No. 4 Warren st.
Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

AUCTION SALE OF PARTNERSHIP CLAIMS AND DEBTS.—The subscriber, Receiver appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in the suit of Henry Clay Coree against William Youngblood and Henry C. Bloomfield, will, pursuant to the order of the said Court, dated Oct. 22, 1873, sell at public auction, at the vestibule of the old City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to the highest bidder, for cash, as desperate and doubtful, all the debts and claims due the copartnership of Youngblood & Co., together with all claims or demands of said company against either member of that firm.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1873.
THOMAS H. LANDON, Receiver.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEW IN FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Dr. John Hall.)—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of Eliza Harper, deceased, pew No. 111 in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; very eligibly situated.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Ogden, Brower & Co., bankers, No. 17 William st.; Clark, Chapin & Holly, grocers, No. 83 Water st., and other leading houses. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS, GIVING OVER twenty-five per cent. profit, selling $30,000 each per annum, at a small rent and long lease, in exchange for near property; half cash; a good living for three young men. Address AMBITION, *Times* Office Box No. 109.

TO RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—FOR SALE, one counter, one dozen castors, lot cooking utensils, silver-plated knives and forks, table-cloths, and other fixtures; very cheap. Apply to Mrs. Smith, No. 87 Christopher st., near Bleecker, third floor.

$2,500 WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN A LEGITIMATE manufacturing business; [illegible] Address [illegible], Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered.)..........Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Office, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Nov. 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Nov. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, Nov. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Nov. 27, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

H. E. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
*Algeria, Wed'day, Nov. 5 | Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 15
Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 8 | *Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19
*Russia, Wedn'day, Nov. 12 | *Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..........THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

THE MORE SOUTHERLY ROUTE HAS always BEEN ADOPTED BY THIS COMPANY TO AVOID ICE AND HEADLANDS.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, TRAVERS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, ANDREWS..........Saturday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG..........Thursday, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Castalia..........Wed., Nov. 5 | Italia..........Wed., Nov. 19
Anglia..........Sat., Nov. 8 | India..........Sat., Nov. 22
Victoria..........Wed., Nov. 12 | Macedonia..........Wed., Nov. 26
California..........Sat., Nov. 15 | Australia..........Sat., Nov. 29

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Nov. 1
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..........Saturday, Nov. 15
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, Nov. 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT, Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:
LADY LYCETT, EVATT..........Saturday, Nov. 22
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Saturday, Nov. 29
GREAT WESTERN..........Saturday, Dec. 6
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. JAS. GUARD..........Nov. 5, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ——..........Nov. 12, 11:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. ——..........Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. WM. FORSYTH..........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR...Dec. 10, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

Wednesday, Nov. 5, steamer GRANADA leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. I. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 5
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Nov. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Nov. 13
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 20

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Nov. 13

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 6.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Hayti, Curacoa, (Maracaibo,) Venezuela, and Porto Rico, CLARIBEL, Nov. 7. For Kingston, Santa Martha, and Savanilla, ATLAS, Nov. —. For Kingston, Carthagena, and Savanilla, ETNA, Nov. 21. For freight and passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Nov. 4.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana. March 31, 1873.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots. JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Unsurpassed. **Supervision**—Personal. **Assistants**—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough. **Government**—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 17 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Ed. Kirkland,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Wm. E. Bunker,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Nath'l W. Chater,	Wm. Morrison,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Benjamin Curtiss,	James Somerville
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR, No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

Early in November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AVENUE.

BELLES-LETTRES CLASS for advanced pupils, with special reference to Literature, History, &c. Attendance from 10 to 12:15, French included.

ACADEMIC COURSE, thorough and complete.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with INFANT class for little girls who are learning to read. Object lessons.

French, German, Drawing, Light Gymnastics, &c.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N. B.—The LECTURES will begin early in November. Former pupils always welcome.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. NINETEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 22.

College, business, West Point, Annapolis, French, German, Spanish, &c. Primary department, gymnasium. Twenty-five teachers. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 21 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

Among their patrons are

T. S. Hastings, D. D.	B. W. Montgomery, D. D.
Howard Crosby, D. D.	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.
T. Gallaudet, D. D.	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.
J. O. Murray, D. D.	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.	W. A. Hammond, M. D.
H. D. Ganse, D. D.	E. W. Lambert, M. D.
G. L. Prentiss, D. D.	J. L. Campbell, M. D.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park. A select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her Boarding and Day School for boys at No. 106 West 42d st., close to Reservoir Park, Sept. 18.

Number of boarding pupils limited to eight.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Application may be made as above.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

MRS. LEVERETT'S,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH ST.

English and French School for young ladies and children. Now organizing, Oct. 7, a primary class for young children, with object lessons, from 9 to 12 o'clock, and classes for young ladies in art, history, and literature.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH ST., N. Y.,

will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873. Applications may be made personally or by letter as above.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MEARS

No. 222 Madison av., New-York,

Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

MISS STEERS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 12 East 47th-st., will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

MRS. WILLIAMES',

No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th av.

English and French Boarding and Day School. Classes and lectures commenced.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST RESERVOIR SQUARE.

Fall term will commence Sept. 24.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

$2 50 WRITING TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS.—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, business practice, English branches, $20 per quarter. Paine's College, Broadway, corner 23d st.; down town, No. 62 Bowery.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Trenor's Hall, 6th av., bet. 41st and 42d sts. M. W. WARREN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st. IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d st., reopens Sept 15; German a specialty.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE INstitute.—High School for young ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY, No. 20 East 14th st., between University Place and 5th av. LONDON-MADE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STEVENS' APARTMENT HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, BROADWAY, AND 27TH STREET.

The management of the above hotel having passed into my hands, I am prepared to rent elegant rooms, either singly or en suite.

A first-class restaurant having been added to the hotel, guests can obtain board at a fixed price per day or week.

Families or single gentlemen looking for homes for the Winter will find our terms suited to the times. NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1873. JAMES P. COLT.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST. A party desiring every requisite for comfort and convenience will find handsomely furnished apartments and first-class table; large room for gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board, en suite or singly, with private table if desired; southern exposure; rooms handsomely furnished; neighborhood and table unexceptionable; none but first-class parties need address C. M. B., Lock Box No. 67, New-York Post Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern conveniences, on second floor, in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address with name A. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with private table or otherwise, in brown-stone house 30th st., near Gilsey House and 5th av.; only a few select parties taken. Address A. A., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A splendidly-furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, on first floor of English basement house, and one small room; everything first class.

ADJOINING ROOMS, ALSO EXTENSION room on second floor, furnished, to let without board, to gentlemen, by private family. Apply at No. 108 East 12th st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF newly-furnished rooms; private table if desired; also large and small rooms, for gentlemen; strictly first-class table.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, connecting or single, with good board and comforts of home; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294, Handsomely-furnished apartments, with or without private table; also pleasant room for single gentleman; references.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY furnished and rigorously attended apartments, without board, will find it to their advantage to apply at No. 68 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILY APPRECIATING cleanliness, desiring choice rooms, with or without board, in small family at moderate prices, apply at No. 147 West 45th st. References.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST, NEAR 5th av.—Two suites rooms, second floor, replete with every convenience, with board, for parties seeking a refined home.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST. Two new and well-furnished rooms; small family; no children; good table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Elegant suite of rooms, with or without private table; also one single room; terms moderate. References.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH st.—For first-class parties a variety of desirable rooms, including an entire second floor; private table if desired; house extra size; location superior.

TO LET—ON 5TH AV. AND 34TH ST., NEAR 5TH av., handsomely-furnished second floor, consisting of four light rooms; private table if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, THREE LARGE, sunny rooms, newly furnished; hot and cold water; fire and gas; large closets; strictly private family. No. 145 East 29th st.

NO. 117 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A very desirable hall room, handsomely furnished, to let to a gentleman. Terms moderate. Reference required.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 253.—TO LET—A large room, with extra large closets, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen; reference required.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A suite of three or six large light elegant rooms, just put in complete order, with private table, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THEIR second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table, and exclusive use of parlor, if desired, to family of adults. No. 217 West 45th st.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK. Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

A FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE TO RENT, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen, at No. 406 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 44 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Two pleasant, well-furnished rooms on bath room floor, to let, without board, to gentlemen only.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR FAMILY, desiring elegant rooms, with board, and willing to pay a reasonable price, call at No. 137 West 23d st.; reference.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 204, WEST.—Second-story front rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen or families.

SECOND STORY SUITE TO RENT—WITH OR without private table; also, another suite; room for gentlemen. Apply at No. 7 West 32d st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—ONE NEATLY-FURnished room at $5 per week, with gas; board, if desired, $6. Inquire of Mrs. Lawrence, on third floor.

NO. 19 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Suite of rooms on third floor; also single rooms, to let with first-class board. References.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURnished room, for a single gentleman, in a private family, with or without board. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor-floor, with bath, &c., with private table, at moderate prices; also rooms for gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., (NO. 123,) NEAR 19TH ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; terms moderate.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST. Parlor and bedroom on second floor; also same on third floor. Apply to the owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suites of apartments with private table and special service, and perfect in all appointments, from Nov. 1.

NO. 260 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—A suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

ONE—SECOND FLOOR, OF THREE ROOMS, with private table only, or without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 20 WEST 32D ST. A suite of parlors to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single with board, an entire floor of five rooms; private table if desired; references.

NINETEENTH-ST., WEST.—A SECOND FLOOR, or separate, and room for one or two gentlemen, with board; references required. No. 58 West 19th st.

NO. 205 EAST 50TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen without board; private house; reference required.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, AT No. 248 Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WELL QUALIFIED, WILL give lessons and furnish a superior grand piano-forte as equivalent for board in a first-class location; unexceptionable references. Address PIANIST, Box No. 143 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, A FURNISHED bedroom, near Cooper Institute; references exchanged. Address ART STUDENT, No. 85 East 4th st.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE WEST END.—FORT WASHINGTON, A DEsirable hotel for Winter; reduced rates for elegant suites, and superior accommodations at this first-class house; twenty-three minutes from Thirtieth Street Depot. CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

AN AMERICAN LADY, DESIRING TO spend the Winter in a warmer climate, would go as companion, or take charge of an invalid or children. Address L. H. M., No. 161 Crown st., New-Haven, Conn.

TEACHERS.

AN EDUCATED LADY WANTED AS TEACHER in a private family, a short distance in New-Jersey; one having a knowledge of music; please state salary required. Address J. B. GRUMAN, No. 154 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FEMALE TEACHER.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT female teacher for a primary school at St. Johnland, Long Island. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital, from 10 to 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday. W. A. MUHLENBERG.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH AND is qualified to teach, wishes a position as governess. Address B. B., Box No. 42 Up-town Times office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—THIS MONDAY—ERNANI.

SIXTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 3, at 8 o'clock,

(LAST TIME.) ERNANI. (LAST TIME.)

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI in her great rôle of.....Elvira
Signor CAMPANINI in his great rôle of.....Ernani
M. VICTOR MAUREL in his brilliant rôle of..Don Carlos
Signor NANNETTI in his popular rôle of Don Ruy Gomez

GRAND CHORUS OF 60. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50. Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 5, AT 8 O'CLOCK. In consequence of its enthusiastic reception on its first representation,

MARTHA. NILSSON—CAPOUL.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK, First time this season, LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.

Valentine..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Marguerite..........Mlle. ALICE MARESI
Urban, (the Page)..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Raoul De Nangis..........Signor CAMPANINI
Count De St. Bris..........M. VICTOR MAUREL
Count De Nevers..........Signor DEL PUENTE
Marcel..........Signor NANNETTI
BOY, BANFI, &c., &c., &c.

SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 8, AT 1:30 P. M., GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, EVENING PERFORMANCES: General admission, $2. Family Circle, $1. Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.

NOTICE.—Prices for Matinée, Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra.

Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.

IN REHEARSAL, AIDA.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8, over at 11.

In order to make room for novelties long since determined on the management are compelled to announce

6th Week	THE LAST NIGHTS OF	Last Nights.
and		Those who would see this
Last Nights		Charming Play
of the	THE GENEVA CROSS.	should secure seats at once.
Geneva Cross.		
Geneva Cross.		Last Nights
Geneva Cross.		Geneva Cross.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8, Sixth Matinée of the Geneva Cross.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.

THE BLACK CROOK,

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,

EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.

TRIUMPHANT! FLATTERING RECEPTION! SECOND WEEK of the eminent natural actor, ROBERT McWADE, in his grand impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE.

Characterization unequaled, Most brilliant dramatic effects.

* * * * ADMISSION * * * *

50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

PROF. HARTZ AND HIS WONDERFUL MAGIC. Dr. Colton and his exciting Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute, this MONDAY EVENING. 25 and 50 cents.

STEINWAY HALL,

MONDAY, NOV. 3, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

DE CORDOVA

will deliver for the first time his new lecture for the benefit of the Trust Fund of the Alumnæ of Rutgers Female College.

SUBJECT:

"THEM BROWN BOYS of BROWNTOWN."

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square; Putnam's Sons, corner 4th av. and 23d st.; at the college, No. 489 5th av., and at the Hall, day and evening.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE COURSE.

SECOND NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 3.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

Subject—"NOW AND THEN."

This is Mr. Gough's only new lecture. Admission, 75 cents; reserved seat, $1. To be obtained at No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, the Library, and at the Hall.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NO. 5 EAST 14TH ST., NEXT TO DELMONICO'S.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

NOS. 102, 104, AND 106 COURT ST., NEAR STATE.

PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION.

GOUGH. GOUGH. GOUGH.

THREE LECTURES.

GOUGH WILL LECTURE IN STEINWAY HALL, Nov. 4, on "Night Scenes in a Great Metropolis," (new.) Nov. 6, on "Peculiar People." Nov. 8, (afternoon,) "Now and Then," (new.)

**Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents, at Steinway's, to-day.

DR. MOORE'S ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL ART ENTERTAINMENTS,

AT ST. PETER'S HALL, 20TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV. On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th av. and 22d st., HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 3..2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 3...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th..........2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th..........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 6th..........9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th..........10:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th..........8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th..........1:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th..........8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th..2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 12th..10:00 A. M.
	Friday, 14th....12:00 M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers. W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. JUNE 1, 1873.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare, $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck. NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES. ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTOria, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING, NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST., ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings. Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 WEST 4th st., near Broadway; private and class lessons every day; all dances taught perfectly per quarter; six in private lessons.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD C. LORD,
Executor of estate of J. Couper Lord.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
EDWARD C. LORD.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.

GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

No. 139 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between FERDINAND MAYER and FERDINAND CHARLES MAYER, otherwise FERDINAND MAYER, JR., under the firm name of FERDINAND MAYER & SONS, in the business of general lithographing and printing, at Nos. 96 and 98 Fulton st., New-York City, is dissolved from this date. The undersigned will alone sign in liquidation. FERD. MAYER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

OFFICE NOS. 22 AND 24 NEW ST.

HENRY S. CAMBLOS AND THEODORE W. MYERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMBLOS & MYERS, at the above address, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, Negotiation of Loans, and the general Banking business. Nov. 1, 1873.

THE FIRM OF KING & ROBB IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. EDWARD KING. J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW!

(MADISON AV. AND 26TH ST.)

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME!

Open at all hours, from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

EVERY DEPARTMENT augmented to DOUBLE ITS ORIGINAL SIZE!

FIVE HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS!

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND animate and inanimate curiosities!

GIANTS, DWARFS, and numerous MARVELOUS FREAKS OF NATURE!

GRAND DOUBLE Arenic Exhibition in the GORGEOUS HIPPODROME at 2 and 8 o'clock.

ONE HUNDRED STAR EQUESTRIANS, acrobats, and gymnasts, comprising the largest and most expensive organization of arenic talent ever assembled upon either continent.

THRONGED AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Admission to the entire World's Fair..........50 cents.

Children under nine years..........25 cents.

ELECTION RETURNS AT BARNUM'S.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE THOUSANDS WHO THRONG THE MAMMOTH HIPPODROME ON MADISON AV., AFTERNOON AND EVENING, ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED WITH THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY FOR CONNECTING THE WIRES, AND OPENING AN OFFICE AT A CONVENIENT LOCATION IN THE MAIN PAVILION ON ELECTION NIGHT, NOV. 4. COMPLETE RETURNS WILL BE BULLETINED IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THEIR APPEARANCE AT PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE.

STEINWAY HALL.

FOUNDLING ASYLUM FUND.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 5, 1873,

MR.

J. M. BELLEW'S

READING ON BEHALF OF THE

FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

The Band of the Seventh Regiment has kindly promised to play during the evening.

Part I.
THE EXECUTION OF MONTROSE..........AYTOUN
MAGDALENA, or the Spanish Duel..........J. F. WALLER
LOST AND FOUND..........HAMILTON AIDE
THE GLOVE AND THE LIONS..........LEIGH HUNT
THE CHARITY DINNER..........LITCHFIELD MOSELEY

Part II.
HAMLET, Act III..........SHAKESPEARE
THE STORY OF THE FAITHFUL SOUL, ADELAIDE PROCTOR
THE BATTLE OF FONTENOY....W. J. CORBET

An Original, National and Historical Poem, specially written for Mr. Bellew, by W. J. Corbet, Esq., of Dublin, and accompanied with military march and incidental music.

THE BRITISH GRENADIERS, THE WHITE COCKADE, ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1 each. For sale at Steinway Hall; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and on application to the Ladies' Committee of the Foundling Asylum.

M. HARTZ, CONJUROR,

Will give a series of PLEASING, SURPRISING, BRILLIANT ILLUSIONS AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS, in connection with Dr. COLTON and his ever amusing LAUGHING GAS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 3, 5, and 7.

All of M. Hartz's tricks will be performed on an open stage. One hour of Live Magic! One hour of Laughing Gas!

POPULAR PRICES.—Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,

AT STEINWAY HALL.

The public is respectfully informed that the Seventh Season of Mr. Thomas' series of SIX GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERTS WILL COMMENCE ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 22.

SEASON TICKETS, $8 EACH,

including reserved seat, can now be obtained at the Box-office of Steinway Hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 1,164 Broadway; E. Schubert's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal music and piano stores.

NOTICE.—Subscribers desirous of having the same seats for the series can select them at the Box-office of Steinway Hall DURING THIS WEEK. Circulars can be had at all the principal music and piano stores.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—The first division of the course for 1873-4 will be as follows:

1873—Nov. 8, Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, OUR GIRLS. THURSDAY, Nov. 13, extra lecture by request of the working men of New-York, on LABOR, by Charles Bradlaugh, Esq.

Nov. 15, Dr. Dio Lewis, OUR EYES AND EARS.

Nov. 22, Nov. 29, Dec. 6, Dec. 13—Four lectures on GEOLOGY by Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University.

Dec. 20, Prof. J. W. Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S., Principal of Mcgill College, Montreal, on THE DAWN OF ANIMAL LIFE.

Dec. 27; 1874—Jan. 3, Jan. 10, Jan. 17—Four lectures on NATURAL HISTORY by Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Bowdoin College, Maine, in the following order: 1. Radiates. 2. Mollusks. 3. Articulates. 4. Vertebrates.

The second series will be duly announced.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PROF. HARTZ AND HIS WONDERFUL MAGIC. Dr. Colton and his exciting Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute, this MONDAY EVENING. 25 and 50 cents.

THE PILGRIM. PANIC PRICES.

BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.

Gallery, 25 cents. Parquette, 50 cents. Balcony, $1.

Every evening at 8. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver his new lecture at Association Hall, to-night.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of The New-Brunswick Carpet Company, of County of Middlesex, State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of October, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE COIGNET AGGLOMERATE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. COLBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated the 1st day of November, 1873.

RICHARD L. LEGGETT, Assignee, No. 230 Fulton st., New-York City.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BLUE RIDGE Railroad Company in South Carolina, bankrupt.—Pursuant to the order of Hon. George S. Bryan, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, the creditors of the said the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina, bankrupt, holding or claiming liens against the estate, real or personal, of the said bankrupt, are required to present and prove their said claims before Julius C. Carpenter, Esq., Register of Bankruptcy, at his office, Broad street, Charleston, S. C., on or before the 3d day of November, 1873.

Charleston *Chronicle*, Greenville *Republican*, New-York *Times*, Columbia *Phœnix*, insert once every two weeks until 3d November.

JOHN P. SOUTHERN, JAMES P. LOW, GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

Assignees of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina, bankrupt.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York the 31st day of March, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN SCHUSTER, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

23D ST. AND 8TH AV.

This magnificent Theatre now open at SPECIE PRICES.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK the Great Local Folly, ROUND THE CLOCK.

Full of realistic City scenes—City people and City life. Characters by G. L. FOX, FRANK HARDENBERGH, CHARLES LECLERCQ, M. A. KENNEDY, Mrs. C. M. WALCOT, Miss FANNY HAYWARD, ADELAIDE LENNOX, &c., &c.

SATURDAY AT 1:30, LAST MATINEE of ROUND THE CLOCK.

MONDAY NEXT, the great local drama of City and Hudson River life, entitled FLASH OF LIGHTNING, with a tremendous cast, and every scene new.

BROADWAY THEATRE, NO. 730 BROADWAY.

SPECIE PRICES.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats in parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S famous local drama, originally produced at this theatre, seven years ago.

UNDER the GAS-LIGHT!!!

with new scenery, The Great Railroad Effect, The Thrilling Pier Scene, and A GREAT CAST FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

MONDAY, Nov. 10.—CARLOTTA LECLERCQ in Mr. Wilkie Collins' NEW MAGDALEN.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SECOND WEEK of a series of OLD AND NEW COMEDIES. MONDAY, NOV. 3, 1873, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1:30, Will be presented Goldsmith's great Comedy, in three acts, entitled:

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........YOUNG MARLOW

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, G. T. BROWN, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, G. E. EDWIN, Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER MATINEE SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

Mr. T. W. Robertson's modern Comedy, called OURS, Is in active preparation for reproduction, and will constitute the second of the series during Mr. Wallack's engagement.

The manager begs leave to announce he has engaged Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, From the Haymarket Theatre, London. Due notice will be given of his first appearance.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Messrs. M. and M. Strakosch respectfully announce THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND SACRED CONCERT NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8, By the principal members of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, assisted by the eminent violin virtuoso M. WIENIAWSKI, with the GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE COMPANY.

Musical Director and Conductor........Mr. S. BEHRENS

Sale of seats will commence next Thursday, the 6th November, at the box-office of the Academy; also, Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.

PROF. HARTZ AND HIS WONDERFUL MAGIC. Dr. Colton and his exciting Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute, this MONDAY EVENING. 25 and 50 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOMINICK MURRAY.

Two performances daily. At 2 and 8 P. M. ADMISSION THIRTY CENTS.

MONDAY EVENING, at 8 O'CLOCK, and EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

LAST WEEK of the eminent artist, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY. Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY. First time his own original sensation drama, entitled: ROPED IN; ROPED IN; or, LOST IN NEW-YORK. New Scenery and Effects.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, benefit of the eminent artist, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

The beautiful sensation drama in three acts, called THE CRIMES OF A GREAT CITY. Concluding each day with the eccentricity, the WANDERING MINSTREL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, first time, HERNANDEZ FOSTER in JACK HARKAWAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

Inauguration of the Winter Season. Alteration of Time—Doors open at 7:15, begin 7:45. Engagement of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, for four weeks only, who will appear in his great role of HAMLET, on Monday Evening, Nov. 3, 1873, and every evening during the week. The play will be presented with all its Grand and Original Scenery, Costumes and Properties, and a Full and Powerful Cast. Saturday Matinee at 1:30, The Lady of Lyons; Mr. Edwin Booth as Claude Melnotte. Seats secured in advance at the Theatre and at the Music Store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.

THOROUGHLY WARMED by ample steam pipes.

ASTONISHING MACHINERY, fully working from 10 to 12 M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

WONDERFUL PRODUCTS of exceeding excellence and beauty.

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JUSTICE.

Mr. FRANK ROCHE, Miss GERTRUDE KELLOGG, and company in cast.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"GALAXY COURSE."

FIFTY CENTS. TO-MORROW EVENING,
FIFTY CENTS. New Lecture,
FIFTY CENTS. "Wastes and Burdens of Life."
FIFTY CENTS. CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
FIFTY CENTS. Madison av. and 45th st.
FIFTY CENTS. General admission, FIFTY
FIFTY CENTS. CENTS, including reserved seat.
FIFTY CENTS. Tickets at the principal hotels, No.
FIFTY CENTS. 114 Broadway, Brewster's, and Galaxy
FIFTY CENTS. Directory, No. 5 West 23d st.

THE PILGRIM—BAIN HALL,

Great Jones st., near Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 8, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; parquet, 75 cents; balcony, $1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 30, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 10th day of November, 1873, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast iron work of the window frames, architraves, finishings, and sashes of the external openings of the first story, the window frames, architraves, and finishings of the external openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, and the door frames, architraves, and finishings of the interior openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, all as exhibited on the drawings described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various articles of wrought and cast iron work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The whole of the work to the first story must be delivered and set in position within four months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the remainder of the work as rapidly as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work on the building.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserve the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this financial crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

$200.—MAGNIFICENT 7 1-2 OCTAVE agraffe rosewood overstrung iron frame (Goldsmith) piano-forte, stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. Installments received. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., offer for sale, at reduced prices, one eight-stop and two twelve-stop organs, pedal bass, sixteen feet tone; also, one twenty stops do., warranted superior in tone and workmanship.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST., west of 5th av.—Mme. Gazzaniga and Signor Albites will give instruction in all branches of singing.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

DARK PROSPECTS FOR THE OPERATIVES.

MEN THROWN OUT OF WORK IN ALL BRANCHES—REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

The condition of the working classes this Winter, and the privations which they must encounter by reason of money stringency in all branches of business, must excite attention and kindle solicitude in their behalf. Thousands have already been thrown out of work, and many more must soon share the same misfortune and endure it, in some degree, throughout the entire Winter. Already the fact, in all its aspects, has been presented to attentive observation, and extraordinary measures of a local character have been adopted for the extension of relief in various places. It is gratifying to note these preparations, though many are convinced that whatever provision may be made it will fall far short of absolute requirements.

Groups of anxious men yesterday discussed the probabilities, and the best means to meet the coming wants. Hundreds on Saturday were discharged from the sugar-refineries and oil works at the foot of Cherry street. In the former place they only received $9 per week, and those who were retained have been reduced to $6 a week. In the oil works all operations have ceased. The majority of the discharged men have large families to support. It is claimed that there is much work to be done in the City in the way of improvements, which would keep many men engaged this Winter. Within the past month several working men's organizations have petitioned the Mayor and Common Council in regard to the matter, but the petitions have not been taken into consideration up to this. Important action was had in this regard yesterday, in the Federal Council of the International Working Men's Association, which met in Turn Hall, Spring street. The delegates represented German, French, Swiss, and English speaking portions of the laboring classes. A delegation from the French revolutionary group was also present. It was resolved to unite with the other associations and call a congress. A committee was appointed to draw up a petition to the Mayor and Common Council, asking for the establishment of markets where the working classes could provide themselves with the necessaries of life at cost price, in view of approaching distress. The petition recommends the appointment of a commission similar to the Chicago Relief Committee in that city. Attention is called to the City's wants and the chances for work if any effort to supply them be made. There are, it says, elevators to be constructed, houses to be built, sewers to be improved, parks to be laid out, a rapid-transit road to be constructed, and streets to be opened; and concludes with the assertion "Relief we must have; peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." A motion for its adoption was carried unanimously, and the committee was ordered to present it to-day to the Mayor.

REPORTED STRIKE OF BRICKLAYERS.

From one of the delegates belonging to the bricklayers it was gleaned that the society men and their laborers would go on strike to-day. A mass-meeting of the latter will be held to-night, when the whole matter will be seriously discussed by the union. No man belonging to the union will be likely to disobey the order issued by the Grand Lodge of the laborers, which calls upon all the members to resist the encroachment. During the strike Germania Assembly Rooms in Seventh avenue will be the head-quarters of the masons and bricklayers. A member of a firm of extensive builders and contractors states that although last year business was impeded by the unwise action of those engaged in the building trade, and extremely dull, this year there has not been a third of the work done then. The Spring opened with good prospects for a busy Fall. But, on account of the eight-hour movement, an immense sum has been withdrawn from investment in the building trade alone. During September nine first-class buildings is the result shown against 108 for the same month of last year. The returns at the Commissioners' offices showing the occupation of those who receive alms contain the names of many who suffered by last Summer's strike. The reduction of the wages of masons and bricklayers will be extended to the carpenters. A reduction has been made to a great extent already. Prices have been reduced to $3 per day of ten hours. Since the financial panic a further reduction has taken place, making in all twenty per cent., and some men are now offering to work for $2 50 a day wherever they can get it. The Employing Carpenters' Association have had communications from the other employers' associations, and a conference is expected to take place, when a retrenchment will take place among all employees. Not more than one-eighth of the men are now working that were engaged part of the Summer. One year ago 7,000 members belonged to the Carpenters' Society, but now there are not over 2,500 members in good standing in the unions.

At the conference to be held the iron trade will be represented, as they employ a great number of men in manufacturing the material for metal fronts. The painters averaged $3 25 per day during the Summer, but they lost much by men coming from Jersey City and doing the work cheaper. Twenty-five per cent. of their number have lost work during the panic.

In the upper portions of the City hundreds of men who worked as laborers and quarrymen on the Park and other City improvements, are wandering around the streets, some of them not knowing where to get their next meal.

Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, who employ several hundred men in the furniture trade, have reduced their men to 300, and made a reduction of ten per cent. As soon as the reduction was announced the men struck work; but resumed again in a short time. The firm was driven to this resource because they found it difficult to make collections. Applications are made daily for work, and there is no little suffering already.

THE WEST-SIDE INDUSTRIES.

The story of the west-side industries and manufactures is pretty much that of the east. The divisional line of Broadway makes no perceptible difference, and reduction of the number of hands employed, or a diminution of the hours of labor, is the rule on one side of the City as well as on the other. In most instances these conditions are combined, but in some cases an attempt is made to distribute the misfortunes of the time pretty equally by keeping all hands employed and putting them on one-half or three-quarters time. The equity of this arrangement is pretty generally recognized, but of course there is a good deal of discontent in reference to the reduced wages which the system necessarily entails. All the manufacturers complain that work was never so dull, and attribute this state of affairs to the monetary crisis through which we have just passed, or rather are still passing. Different manufacturers are affected through various channels, but the scarcity of money is set down by all as the primary cause of the present stagnation in trade. The iron foundries and manufactories on the west side of the City stand in much the same position as those on the east. Their work is slack to an unparalleled extent, and in all instances the hours of labor are diminished, or, what is still more unfortunate, a large proportion of the hands usually employed are thrown out of work. The lumber trade, which is carried on extensively on the west side of the City, along the Hudson, is a good deal affected, and the planing and sawing mills are not doing anything approaching to their usual business. The employers in these latter have been rather disinclined to dispense with any of their workmen, but have in most cases resorted to the three-quarter time system, which is equivalent to a reduction of twenty-five per cent. The worst of the matter is that they think it may be necessary to have recourse to half time. They say that they are affected through the dullness of the lumber trade, which in its turn is injured by the limited extent to which the building business is being carried on at present, and of course every branch of trade seeks for its primary cause of deterioration in the difficulty of procuring money. In every respect, the prospects for the Winter are deemed particularly unsatisfactory.

WORK IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Danforth Locomotive Works of Paterson will remain closed this week, but it is expected that work will be resumed and kept up on alternate weeks during the Winter. A number of boiler-makers were discharged from the Grant Works Saturday and a reduction of wages were made at the Rogers Works. The Erie Railway Company has cut down all its mechanics to three-quarter time and pay.

THE LABORERS' CENTRAL UNION.

In accordance with a call from the Laborers' Central Union, a large number of delegates of this City, and from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Greenpoint, and Hunter's Point, gathered, yesterday, at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner of Twenty-second street and First avenue, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed reduction of wages by the master masons.

It was reported by the different delegations that business in their sections was exceedingly dull, and that there were large numbers of laborers out of employment.

It was also reported that several master masons had given notice to the men employed by them that after Nov. 1 the wages of laborers receiving $2 75 per day would be reduced to $2 25, and those receiving $2 50 per day would be reduced to $2. Among those who gave notice to this effect on Saturday were Jos. Smith, of Church street, and Mark Adlitz, an extensive contractor in the upper part of the City.

The meeting was strongly in favor of resisting the reduction of wages, and confidence was expressed in the ability of the union, which consists of about 9,000 members, to sustain them in case of a strike.

The delegates were of the opinion that the contractors are losing no money on the buildings now in course of construction, however they may be situated in future.

There has been no strike by the union for two years, and they hope there will be no necessity for such action at present. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the contractors in reducing the wages of the laborers, and deciding that a strike would be resorted to unless the rate of wages heretofore paid shall be retained.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The Morgan Envelope Company at Springfield, Mass., will run only eight hours a day in all its departments during the present month. It claims that it could supply all demands for postal cards by running only half time. The Wason Car Works have largely reduced their number of employes, and will henceforth run but eight hours a day. The Papier-maché Company in Springfield is employing only one-fourth its usual number of men, and must soon close entirely unless new orders are received.

The Merrimack Woolen Mills at Dracut, Mass., will shut down as soon as the present stock of yarn is made up, but this will take several weeks. The Lowell *Courier* says it is true that the Boott Mills in that city pay but six per cent. semi-annual dividend this month, instead of ten per cent. as heretofore, but that they have earned ten per cent. the past six months, and are saving a little to tide over hard times with.

Of matters in Berkshire County, Mass., the Pittsfield *Eagle* says: "From all the towns the news comes of reduction in the running time of the mills and factories, the cutting down of wages and the discharge of help. The Smith Paper Company of Lee have dismissed nearly fifty of their hands and put the rest upon half time. The other mills are to reduce to half or three-quarters time; some of the Adams factories are to be run only on half time, and in our own town some are running three-quarters time, and the others will probably all be running on short time within a week or two, unless there should be an improvement in the market. At Hinsdale, the Plunkett Woolen Company have placed their three mills on three-quarters time."

The Providence *Journal* reports that the woolen mills at Woonsocket, R. I., are on full time thus far, but one or more may soon go upon short time or temporarily suspend altogether. The largest cotton mills are still on full time, and there are rumors that some mills, now idle, may start up on reduced wages. Speaking of what has been done by the Spragues in Augusta, Me., the *Journal* of that city, in its issue for Saturday, says: "Beyond a temporary suspension of business at the factories and upon the works of the company, occasioned by the failure of the firm, if such be the result, no serious detriment to the interests of the city will probably occur. They have done more for the city than any loss which can happen to it by their failure. They have rebuilt the dam in the most thorough and substantial manner, laid massive walls of granite to protect their works where necessary—in fine, have done completely the foundation-work for the most substantial and comprehensive factory buildings in the country. It has cost them a large sum of money to do this, while the returns thus far have been very little. The old mill has been renovated throughout, and furnished with the latest and best kind of machinery; the new one is perfect in its construction and fitting, but it is only a few months since they went into operation, so that their earnings have been small. Boarding-houses, shops, and stables have been erected—indeed, all things preparatory to raising the walls of the factories and putting the machinery in operation is done, and done in the best manner. Some of our people have complained because more factories have not been erected, but in view of what has actually been done, in amount and manner, and the expenses attending it without any present return, the most considerate of our people have no fault to find with the Sprague Company, and no fears that the project of improving the water power at the Augusta dam will be anything less than a success. * * * Their failure will be felt by the thousands of laborers whom they employed, of whom but a very small portion are in this city. No trouble will accrue on account of their failure to any of our business institutions nor to individuals, neither can it work any detriment to the interests of the city and community farther than is temporary."

Pitkin Brothers' iron works at Hartford, Conn., which do a business of about $300,000 a year, are now supplied with work enough, and are running ten hours a day. They have run on short time but once in twenty-three years.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that that city feel the times more through the carriage business than in any other way. There are forty carriage shops in the city, some very large ones, and there are a score of shops which furnish dependent portions of carriage work. People can economize in carriages, and do. On the other hand, Winchester's great shop is running not only days, but nights also, and probably will all Winter, such is the demand for work under contract. Of other industries it says: "Cowles & Co.'s large establishment is running thirty hours a week, and paying its hands in full in cash every two weeks, according to custom. Harmon, Baldwin & Foy's corset manufactory runs five hours a day, giving employment to all their hands who wish to work. The Porter Stair-rail Company, and Kellogg & Ives' keg works, both in Fair Haven, are running, giving employment to many, though not as driving as usual. Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s lock factory is running every day, though with reduced force. The foundry has not been running for some weeks. W. J. Atwater's pipe works are busy. The Whitney armory is running full time with nearly, if not quite, its full force of hands. The New-York Railroad shops are running with nearly the full force. The New-Haven Folding-chair Company's works are running eight hours a day. In Wallingford the Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. and the Brittania Works are running full time, and have as many orders as they care to fill. Some of our shops have orders enough, but hesitate to fill them, owing to the uncertainty that the cash will be forthcoming in proper time."

An inquiry has been made in the Philadelphia councils as to the amount of work the public departments can give the unemployed during the Winter. Investigations made have been very unsatisfactory, as they tend to show that probably little can be done in this way to relieve the necessities of those thrown out of employment by the closing of manufacturing establishments, &c.

The hat factories in Reading, Penn., sixteen in number, nearly all closed on Saturday. They employed from 800 to 1,000 hands, and the monthly wages amounted to $25,000 or $30,000. The factories will not, probably, be able to resume for several months. Otherwise Reading has not yet suffered severely from the panic.

The Columbia, (Ga.,) *Sun* of Oct. 29 reports that from the want of orders and difficulty in collecting notes past due the Muscogee Cotton-mills are running only eight hours a day, a reduction of two hours from former time. The other four manufactories in the city are running on full time, and will do so as long as possible.

DULLNESS OF TRADE.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

ECONOMY AMONG SMOKERS—CIGAR MANUFACTORIES IDLE.

There has been a falling off in the demand for cigars since the panic, while there is undoubtedly less sale for expensive "Havanas," and the sale of all kinds of cigars has diminished. Tobacco in other forms is used as much as formerly. Men who have been accustomed to smoke large "Reina Victorias," "Henry Clays," "Upmans," Espanolas of the "Regalia" size, "Partagas first," and other well-known brands of the best quality, are now satisfied to dispense with these fancy brands, ranging from twenty cents to forty cents, and are content with something less costly. Imported cigars, rated as "seconds" and "thirds" by their manufacturers, are coming more into favor, and the business in domestic stock made up of Havana tobacco called "clear Havanas," or a mixture of Connecticut and Havana called "Seed and Havana," is gradually increasing in Broadway retail stores, in proportion to the decline in the trade in imported stock. One extensive class of smokers who have been used to better things, finds a substitute in cigars composed, entirely of tobacco of American growth, and the crowded ferry-boats and public places where smoking is allowed, reek with a smell offensive even to the nostrils of veterans in the habit. Pipes are coming more into vogue, and long-disused meerschaums are fished up from the hidden recesses of out-of-the-way places to again do service.

Discussions on the relative merits of various kinds of smoking tobacco are becoming more frequent than similar discussions on the different brands of cigars, and many smokers are endeavoring to become proficients in the manufacture of cigarettes, which, having the merit of cheapness, are considered "respectable." One notable feature of the money stringency on the cigar trade is that though some years ago there were very few Broadway stores on the "dollar side" of the street which kept five-cent cigars for sale, there are very few of them now that have not a good supply on hand to meet the requirements of customers. The tobacco manufacturing interest in this City is a very important one, and many people, male and female, are employed in its various branches. Manufacturers share in the universal lack of currency for their daily business requirements. The usual credits given are sixty days, but collections on these terms are slow and difficult. Most of the large manufacturers are working their men on half time, and many have discharged their hands entirely. Among the prominent manufacturers who have temporarily stopped work are S. Jacoby & Co. Krebbs & Speiss have discharged about one-half of their men. Straiten & Storm have put their employes on half time. Fuchs & Co. have discharged all their workmen, and Mora & Co. have only a few men working for them. It is estimated that about sixteen hundred workmen have depended on the firms mentioned for employment, and they look forward to much hardship if the times do not improve. There are a large number of Cubans in the City whose familiarity with the manufacture of cigars in Cuba causes an exceptional demand for their services from a number of Cuban manufacturers doing business here. Many of these were recently dismissed from employment. Their dismissal, it is stated, was mainly due to a scarcity of tobacco wrappers, combined with a large stock of cigars in the market. A large quantity of Havana tobacco is expected shortly, and they are hopeful that they will be again supplied with work. At a meeting of the Cigar-makers' Union, held at Military Hall on Saturday evening, it was resolved that married members, during enforced idleness, should be paid $10 per week by the union, and single members $7. It will thus be seen from the facts given that the effect of smokers' economy is to add to the army of unemployed men and to the prospects of domestic suffering this Winter.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

MANY FAILURES AMONG RETAILERS—GENERAL STAGNATION.

The proposition has been pretty generally accepted that the present monetary crisis has affected every branch of trade and industry in the City. Sometimes the effect is rather collateral than direct, but at the same time it is none the less palpably unpleasant. The stagnation in one kind of trade produces similar results in another which is more or less closely allied to or dependent on it, and this in its turn has its effect upon a third, and so on until the partial paralysis reaches, in greater or lesser degree, every branch of trade and business in our system. The decreased employment of laborers and the diminished hours of work in the several trades have been referred to from time to time, but there is one other branch of business which claims some recognition, if it does not evoke any profound sympathy. It is the liquor trade. It has suffered, perhaps, more than any other individual trade, for it has had to bear something of the misfortunes of all. It has lapsed into a state of dull and respectable propriety, and the evening tipple is, to a great extent, abandoned, by reason of the necessitous condition to which most of the working men have been reduced. It is notable that, under the present condition of things, there is an evident disposition on the part of the liquor-dealers to keep their stores open on Sundays, with the view of catching whatever may be abroad. Heretofore such dealers as did a brisk business during the week were rather inclined to accept the rest which Sunday brought, but now matters have become so urgent that they are unwilling to entertain such considerations. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the liquor trade has been disastrously affected by the scarcity of money consequent on the greatly decreased number of working men at present employed in the different fields of labor. Business has fallen off from thirty to fifty per cent. in the localities where the better classes reside, while in the tenement districts the loss is more severe. The want of employment of large bodies of workmen has left few customers for bar-keepers, who grumble about the hardness of the times. Family trade, which has been to a great extent the mainstay of many of the saloons which have made this particular branch of business a specialty, has fallen off for want of money. In the First, Fourth Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, as well as along the North and East River fronts, where the great masses of the laboring classes reside, the liquor business is at a standstill. The closing of large factories and work-shops has had its natural effect on the workmen, who are the supporters of the liquor-saloons, and the majority of those places are only doing just sufficient to keep them from closing their doors.

The large number of liquor stores advertised for sale prove conclusively that the owners are doing no business. Some months since a liquor store in any kind of a good locality was considered so safe an investment that the seller could always procure a number of purchasers, without having occasion to resort to the aid of a newspaper advertisement. Now they are a drug in the market, and those who have money are unwilling to invest unless on terms which, under the old state of things, would be considered ruinous. Good business stores can now be purchased for half the original prices for cash, the occupants preferring to realize even a portion of their outlay—which in many instances is enormous—rather than be compelled to close their doors. A number of the liquor dealers, although taking in scarcely sufficient to pay their current expenses, are holding out steadily in the hope of better times.

It is a noticeable fact that the expenditure of money by candidates for political honors, which in former years was a conspicuous feature in election tactics, has this year been nearly unknown. The liquor stores always came in for the lion's share of the moneys recklessly spent in local electioneering. This Fall keepers say the candidates have spent no money, and instead of increased receipts, they have experienced an alarming falling off. The active politicians of the different wards—organizers and members of campaign clubs—who, under more favorable circumstances, would have received large sums of money for carrying on election work, to be distributed among the different saloons, have received no assistance this season, and, being compelled to support their different organizations, have found their burdens too heavy to permit of any outside expenditure. It is certain that, should the present stringency of money and scarcity of labor continue, half the liquor stores in the City will have to close during the Winter.

Those houses which have been doing a good business all along, and have always kept on hand a large stock purchased for cash, will be enabled to stand the crisis pretty well, though experiencing a large falling off in receipts. Dealers who are known to be cash purchasers can always obtain ninety days' credit and with this privilege can manage to get along until they realize on their stocks. Those of lesser standing in the trade, who are compelled to pay on delivery, find it impossible to meet their engagements, and must suspend.

Among the wholesale houses, the dullness in the retail business has been severely felt. Orders come in slowly, and collections are exceedingly difficult, while their enormous liabilities on imports have to be met. During the past month the agents of these houses have been going round among the retail stores, trying to force sales for cash, at great reductions. Some dealers, having ready cash to invest, have purchased largely at the rates offered, while others, less speculative, prefer to keep possession of whatever money they may have on hand. The ale breweries, also, have all suffered materially from the prevailing monetary crisis.

THE BEER BREWERS.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF LAGER.

For some time past a majority of the retail lager dealers in this City and Brooklyn, who were accustomed to purchase their supplies from the breweries in the vicinity of New-York, have been dealing out to their customers a quality of beer said to be inferior to that brewed less than a year ago, and of late, as the "lager drinkers" began to complain of the quality, the result was that saloon keepers lost much of their custom, or, in order to retain it, were compelled to purchase a better article, furnished at an advance from Rochester, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other markets. Within a few weeks the loss of home patronage began to be felt by the hundreds of brewers in New-York and the adjoining cities, as large exports of beer were made from a distance, retail dealers generally preferring to pay the freight, and even a slight percentage, than to keep an inferior quality on hand. Many saloons dropped beer, altogether and bought cheap ales as a substitute, while other retail dealers only purchased the home-brewed article, because Summer was rather an unfavorable season of the year for shipment of large supplies of the beverage from a distance. Many saloon-keepers, however, to be sure of a good article, gave orders for supplies recently from distant cities, and for a time, at least, it would seem determined to ignore the home manufacturers altogether. The brewers in this vicinity felt their loss in the amount of trade, and it was but natural they should be jealous of the outside competition, and consulted with one another as to the course to be pursued in future.

On Saturday a Convention of Brewers was held in the City, at which there were nearly 300 engaged in the manufacture of lager. The brewers were assured that they could retain their custom if they would only manufacture in the future a better article, so it was resolved to do so, but to advance the price from $9 to $10 a barrel. Retailers think it rather strange that the price of beer should be increased, when a good article was furnished twelve months ago at a lower rate. Just at this time of the year, too, in the localities where lager-beer saloons preponderate, the season of their real business always ends in November, when the prevailing lager-beer-drinking season closes. The brewers maintain, however, that a good article cannot be brewed for less. The advanced price will take effect this week.

THE PAWNBROKERS.

INCREASED BUSINESS AMONG THEM INDICATING HARD TIMES.

One of the most certain indications of hard times is an increase in the business of pawnbrokers. These refuges of the poor and impecunious when all other methods of raising money fail were never busier than now. The Bowery offices of the Simpsons are thronged every day with poor people, whose appeals for more money than the clerks are willing to give upon the articles offered are piteous. Among the many callers are to be seen numbers of well-dressed people whom lack of employment has driven there, whose efforts to escape observation on entering and leaving are so palpable. At one of the Bowery offices it was stated that its business had increased nearly fourfold since the panic, and that the reports from other pawnbrokers indicated a similar increase.

The common difficulty of getting money for current uses has been experienced by the pawnbrokers. The scarcity of money had forced them to reduce the usual amounts paid upon pledges. While the clerk was making this statement a little child handed up a bundle containing a frock and some under-garments, for which it begged the loan of $3. "I can't give you more than $1 50," said the clerk, rolling up the garments and handing them back. The child begged in vain, so the poor little thing left the place sorrowfully, to carry the news to her mother, whom the clerk felt certain would send back for the $1 50. "Some time ago," said the clerk, "I would have given $3, but now we have not the money to spare." Taking a diamond ring, which must have cost $150, from a male customer, he offered to loan $50 upon it. "I can't get along without $75," said the man. "Can't give you more than $50," was the response. "Can't you let me have $60?" "Not a cent more than what I have said." The ring was finally left. Many similar instances were witnessed, and remarking the character of the various pledges offered, it was asked if there were not more household necessities and clothing pledged than usual. An affirmative answer was given, and it was stated that people seemed to be scraping up everything which it was possible to part with to pawn. "You can safely calculate," added the clerk, "that times were never harder, for we have abundant evidence of the fact every day."

CITY RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

A CASH BUSINESS—SLIGHT FALLING OFF IN TRAVEL.

During the past week the very contrary of general overcrowding has been noticeable in the traveling by the various street railroads of the City. It has been remarked that many of the cars seemed to be running with a very low average of passengers, and to the general depression of trade, and the gloomy aspect of affairs generally, were ascribed the immediate causes of this falling off in street travel.

Upon making inquiries into the actual state of affairs in this respect, however, it was ascertained that upon the whole the number of passengers transported daily by the street railways does not fall much below the general average.

A falling off in the receipts has been reported only on one of the street railroads. It was feared that large numbers of the working classes were so straightened as to be obliged to walk long distances to save the cost of car-fare, but this does not seem to be the case. Until within the past week the conductors on the various lines did not notice anything of a falling off in the number of passengers. Yesterday the number of persons moving through the City was largely in excess of the two previous Sundays.

A TIMES reporter called at the depot of the Third Avenue Line, at Sixty-fifth street, and learned from the Superintendent, Mr. Field, that there was no decrease in the receipts of the road. He said they were running 210 cars at present, kept 2,000 horses in the stables, and employed upward of 900 hands. They had not discharged any of their men or lowered their wages, nor did they intend anything of the kind. He thought it was possible there would have been some decrease in the receipts of the road were it not for the number of visitors to the American Institute, and could not say whether the traffic of the line might not be injuriously affected at its close, about the middle of the month.

At the Second Avenue Depot the information elicited was of a similar character, and no falling off had been noticed in the traffic. The company has about 130 cars on the road, employ about 300 men, and have nearly 1,100 horses in the stables, all in prime condition.

At the Eighth Avenue Depot it was ascertained that business was the same as usual. The full complement of cars—about 100 in number—were on the road, and no decrease had been noticed in the receipts. The men receive regular wages, no reduction had been made in the number of hands employed, nor was anything of the kind contemplated.

Mr. Bidgood, Superintendent of the Sixth Avenue Street Railroad, stated that they were making twenty trips a day at present over the number made last year. He considered there was a falling off in the receipts in proportion to the number of cars that had been put on, but on the whole the traffic of the line had been on the increase within the last year or two. This line employs 142 conductors, 133 drivers, 112 stable men, and about 50 tradesmen, making a total of 437 hands. They have 1,000 horses in the stables, and run about sixty-five cars.

The effects of the recent panic have not therefore been felt in any appreciable degree by the railroad companies of the City.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Henry Morgan delivered a dime lecture at the Cooper Union last evening on "Old Maids and Their Accusers" before a numerous audience.

Last evening a large number of citizens assembled at No. 432 Pearl street and formed an association in the interests of Capt. Michael Cregan for Coroner.

The Sixteenth Assembly District German Reform Organization, met at No. 200 Third avenue, yesterday, when the action of the Joint Reform Convention was approved.

A new schedule of the Harlem and the New-York and Hudson River Roads goes into effect to-day. Five out-going and as many in-coming trains are to be taken off the roads.

The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund gave a musical entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, in which the singing school established by the organization assisted.

The German Reform Organization for the Fifth Assembly District met at No. 130 Prince street, yesterday afternoon, and approved of the nominations of the Joint Reform Convention.

An unknown man, about thirty years old, dressed in brown clothes, was instantly killed on Fourth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, yesterday, by falling off the top of a freight car on which he had been stealing a ride.

The First Assembly District German Reform Organization held a meeting at No. 194 Fulton street, yesterday afternoon, indorsing the nominations of the German Central Reform Organization and the Council of Political Reform.

The newly-formed Swiss National Benevolent Society held a meeting at the Helvetia Assembly Rooms, No. 62 East Fourth street, yesterday afternoon, to complete its organization. A number of new members were enrolled.

A meeting of former officers and members of the Eleventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was held at the Turn Hall yesterday afternoon, to discuss measures for the restoration of the regiment. The investigations into the alleged mutinous conduct of the members is still pending.

The White Star steam-ship Republic and the Inman steam-ship City of Chester, both of which vessels left Liverpool on Oct. 23, and Queenstown on Oct. 24, reached this port last evening. The mail news thus at hand is later by three days than that previously at hand. The management of the White Star line and the officers of the Republic are once more entitled to our thanks for liberal additions to our European files.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Pidding, of High street, dropped dead at the corner of Livingston and Smith streets yesterday.

Catherine Seymour, employed at No. 1,165 Myrtle avenue, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of infanticide.

The body of a man, about thirty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and mustache, attired in dark clothes and over-coat, white shirt with gold studs, gaiter shoes, was found yesterday in the East River, at the foot of Van Brunt street.

NEW-JERSEY.

St. George's M. E. Church, in Passaic, was dedicated yesterday.

The Jersey City Grand Lodge of Perfection, A. F. and A. M., will meet to-night.

The Register of Vital Statistics in Paterson recorded ninety-one deaths during the past month.

Rev. Mr. Chambers, associate Rector of the parish of St. Lukes, Jersey City, took charge of that church yesterday.

The Paterson Board of Education has expended $38,503 42 during the present year, and has a balance on hand of $34,053 95.

The Hedding Young Men's Christian Association will hold its tenth anniversary at the Hedding M. E. Church in Jersey City, to-night.

All of the unclaimed property in the possession of the Jersey City Police Department will be sold at public auction Nov. 6.

George Anston, aged forty-five, was found dead in bed at his residence, No. 128 Grove street, Jersey City, yesterday. The County Physician was notified.

Prof. George H. Cook, State Geologist of New-Jersey, will deliver the lecture at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Club of Middlesex County, in the Court-house at Middlesex, to-day.

The Presbytery of Morris and Orange will hold its annual convention in the Presbyterian Church at Orange on Wednesday. The association embraces the County of Morris and the City of Orange.

The township of East Orange has commenced suit against the Delaware, Laxawaxen, and Western Railroad, to compel the company to comply with the ordinance directing them to erect gates at all the crossings in the township.

The income of the Christ Episcopal Church of New-Brunswick has been found inadequate to meet expenses, and the congregation has been solicited by the wardens and vestrymen to make weekly contributions to cover the deficiency of $1,100 per annum.

Evening schools will be opened in the public school houses of Jersey City to-night, as follows: Public School No. 1 in York street, for males; No. 2, Erie street, for females; No. 4, Eighth street, for males; No. 6, Central avenue, for both sexes; No. 7, Sherman avenue, for both sexes; No. 16, at Monticello and Harrison avenues, for males; No. 20, Greenwich avenue, for males.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MR. TILTON AND PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The closing paragraph in your report of the proceedings of Plymouth Church, stating that a vote was passed directing the Clerk to furnish Mr. Tilton a certificate of membership, is an error. No such resolution was passed, as by Mr. Tilton's action he claimed that his membership ceased several years ago, and the church, by their vote, simply dropped his name from their roll, as per the following rule:

RULE 7. *Dropping Members.*—Members may be dropped from the roll of the church, with or without notice to them, as may be deemed just, by a two-third vote of the church, upon the recommendation of the Examining Committee, either upon their own application, or, in case they have abandoned their connection with the church, by prolonged absence or otherwise, upon the application of any other person.

Respectfully,
S. B. HALLIDAY,
Clerk Plymouth Church.

No. 69 HICKS STREET, BROOKLYN, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873.

CYCLONES AT SEA AND LAND LUBBERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the November number of *Harper's Magazine*, some severe strictures are made upon Capt. Cooke's seamanship during the fearful cyclone of the 24th of August last. To make such an accusation against this popular commander seems preposterous, since we may all suppose that Capt. Cooke knew best how to steer his ship under the circumstances. The officers, without exception, commanding the Cunard fleet, are held in such high estimation for their thoroughness and watchfulness, that a defense of any particular one is quite superfluous, still as one of the passengers on that memorable trip, I am bound to say that during those many anxious hours, the manœuvres required at that time, were given and executed with such remarkable skill that it inspired the large number of passengers with perfect confidence in the commander and his officers, while the Russia proved herself once more one of the stanchest and best boats on the Atlantic Ocean. Yours very respectfully,

W. SCHAUS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 31, 1873.

LECTURES AND READINGS ANNOUNCED.

John B. Gough to-night delivers his second lecture of the Mercantile Library course at Steinway Hall. His subject will be "Now and Then."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will read to-night at Dr. Crosby's church, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-second street, in aid of Hope Chapel Building Fund.

Rev. George H. Hepworth lectures to-night at the Harlem Theatre and Music Hall.

Dr. J. D. Moore will begin his series of Oriental and Occidental art entertainment to-night at St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Prof. Hartz appears this evening at the Cooper Institute in connection with Dr. Colton's laughing gas exhibition.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectures to-morrow night in the "Galaxy Course," at the Church of the Disciples, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, on "Wastes and Burdens of Life."

The annual Cooper Union course of lectures will begin on Wednesday evening. Prof. Antoine Braggi introduces them, and they will be continued by Prof. J. C. Zachos.

J. M. Bellew's reading, on behalf of the Foundling Asylum, will take place on Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall.

The Cooper Union free Saturday night lectures for the people will be opened this week by Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. His theme is to be "Our Girls."

Prof. Etienne Lambert will lecture next Thursday at his new rooms, corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, on the art of speaking French fluently.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Sugar—Quotations nominal. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 151,000 boxes and 4,300 hhds. Receipts of the week, 750 boxes. Exported during the week, 19,500 boxes and 650 hhds., including 5,700 boxes and all the hogsheads to the United States. Bacon in fair demand at $22@$23 ₱ cwt. Butter quiet. Superior American, $46@$47 ₱ quintal. Flour quiet. Hams—American Sugar-cured quiet at $30@$32 ₱ quintal. Lard firmer; in kegs, $22@$22 50 ₱ quintal; in tins, $23 50@$25. Potatoes firmer at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl. Tallow quiet at $18@$20 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow in fair demand; White quiet. Honey nominal. Onions nominal. Naval Stores nominal. Coal-oil quiet. Empty Hogsheads steady at $4 50@$5. Lumber—White Pine quiet at $56@58 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine nominal at $55@$57. Shooks in fair demand; Box, 12½@15 reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 30½ reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 30½ reals. Hoops in fair demand. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, 37½c.@50c.; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $2@$2 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2@$2 50; to Falmouth and orders, 47s. 6d.@52s. 6d. ₱ ton. Loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba to the United States—Per hhd. of Sugar, $3@$3 25; per hhd. of Molasses, $2 75@$3 50. To Falmouth and orders—52s. 6d.@55s. ₱ ton.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEXT SHERIFF.—Buy one of KNOX'S nice and attractive-looking Winter style of HATS, and he will tell you who is to be the next Sheriff. His probable answer will be the gentleman who gets the most votes. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. D. McP. Lee, Mr. Davidson, Miss Delevanti, D. Siguefgo, Major J. T. Lane, H. C. Caldwell, S. G. Makin and wife, A. P. Simon, wife and child, Capt. E. Z. Steerer, Mr. Scheitlin, Mr. Selvy, Miss Selvy, J. B. Tavena, J. Broome, Miss Welles, Mrs. Low and child, G. W. Welles and wife, Mr. Beissner, S. P. Davis, S. Lees, Jas. Reid, Mr. Holmes and son, G. Van Hoorcleck and wife, Mrs. Jones, Miss Willis, Col. E. P. Jones, C. B. Peet, Mr. Hulbert, Mr. Cross and wife, J. Mitchell, C. Abercrombie, J. C. Andras, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Miss Mills, Miss E. Mills, Mr. Screven, B. Mapeton, A. Reuben, A. Heaven, J. Hirst, J. S. Richardson, J. E. Stone, J. C. Rodgnes, F. Link, wife, three children, and nurse, A. Montgomery, Miss Kennay, Miss Woods, Mr. Read, Sister Bernard, Sister Elizabeth, F. Link, Miss Wall, Miss F. Wall, Miss Dunn, Miss Strange, Mrs. Eagleton and son, Miss Jensen, Mrs. Cussack, Rev. R. P. Manogue, Mrs. Hulbert and daughter, Mrs. A. Schmid, D. M. Munro, Miss Condon, Mrs. Duffy, two children, and nurse, E. S. Esty and wife, Mr. Strange and wife, Miss Lapsley, Mr. Adkins and wife, Rev. J. M. Conway, A. H. Esty, E. Esty, Miss Esty, Miss Stowell, Miss Hopper, Miss Hoyt, B. Kremer, S. Wile, wife, two children, and servant, Mr. O'Connor, A. T. Bowen, A. H. Shipley, A. S. Hardin, W. A. Isett, S. O. Taylor, James Neill, J. De La Mar, Miss Newman, J. T. Whittlesey, wife, child, and nurse, Mr. Battin, wife, three children, and nurse, Miss Battin, S. G. Nicholson, wife, two children, and nurse, J. Sheeling, Mr. Howes, Mr. Sackett, Miss Welver, Mr. Canfield and wife, P. C. Gray, W. V. Shaffer.

In steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool.—Rev. J. Hebden and sister, Miss A. Stilwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans and infant, Mr. Emmans, Rev. Dr. Harwood, Edward Wilson, Dr. Jordan, wife, and child, S. L. Clems, (Mark Twain,) Mrs. Clemens, child, and nurse, Miss Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Brewer, Miss M. Smith, Miss E. Broad, Mrs. E. S. H. Edwards, J. R. Kiernsee and son, A. S. Abell, W. R. Abell, Misses M. L. and F. A. Abell, Judge J. Sutherland, Miss Mary R. Jarvis, M. F. Malpica, R. Wright, J. Wallace, wife, four children, and maid, R. Yelverton and wife, J. W. McCallum, G. W. Gesner, Peter Gibson and wife, Mrs. P. Isham, Mrs. E. S. Isham, child, infant, and nurse, A. D. Kelley, W. D. Perry, C. L. Mainwaring, Mrs. H. Greer, S. J. Georghegan, J. Fretwell, Jr., H. S. Stevens, Rev. J. Cook, Felix Helder, Dr. T. F. Aspell, B. I. Reiley, J. P. Bickley, Mrs. Liggins and daughter, E. Wyndham, Miss S. F. Haines, Mrs. Jas. Dean, Mrs. Demund and son, J. McInnis, T. Henry, J. Phillips, T. Cowell, H. F. Purcell, Rev. Father Benedict, Rev. Father Coleman, Rev. Father Murphy, Mrs. E. Dean, J. E. Renny and son, Dr. Marflag and wife.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Miss Mary Greenhalgh, Miss Martha Greenhalgh, Mrs. T. A. Moulton and servant, Miss Cattell, R. W. Woodruff, wife, and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Pardela, Miss Mary Redfield, Miss Ada De Angelis, T. Truchiyama, G. Nogaoka, C. D. Murray and wife, John M. Burns, Wm. C. Cropp, Mrs. Schaffler, two nurses, and two children, Fred. Ray, F. Lathrope, H. C. Hahn, Alex. King, J. S. Barclay, R. S. Barclay, E. T. Blake, Mr. Field and wife, Mrs. Spencer K. Green, Miss A. L. Green, Miss J. E. Green, J. A. Bergerot, wife and two children, Robt. Williams, wife, and child, Andrew Low, T. B. Brown and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:32 | Sun sets....4:55 | Moon sets...5:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:13 | Gov. Island.7:02 | Hell Gate...8:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Oct. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to R. G. Cortis. Nov. 1, 368 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a Ger. bark bound W., showing signal letters Q B L H.

Steam-ship Batavia (Br.,) Mouland, Liverpool, Oct. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 84 cabin and 360 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Oct. 25, lat. 49 42, lon. 23 16, passed an American steamer bound E., showing signal letters J M T K, &c.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Oct. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 139 cabin and 742 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 1, 344 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound W.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Brig Nellie Ware, Asbury, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to J. O. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Ernst, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Carpenter, Savannah Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lisbon, (of Bath,) Dunning, Caibarien 16 ds with molasses to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Jas. W. Elwel & Co. Oct. 20, 23 miles S. from Jupiter Inlet, passed a vessel bottom up, of about 300 tons burden, apparently not long in that condition; bottom sheathed with zinc, which appeared to be new.

Bark Dueppel, (Ger.,) Kromrichs, St. Michels 22 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Norddeutsche Seewarte, (Ger.,) Breymann, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Arnold & Co.—vessel to Tobias & Co.

Bark Everhard, (Ger.,) Hermann, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark James McCarthy, Small, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Frank & Fischer—vessel to Hand & Swan.

Bark Ercole, (Ital.,) Ruggiers, Rotterdam 38 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Rosina, (Aust.,) Tonnettis, Havre 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Brothers, (Dutch,) Lucilles, Maracaibo 21 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Lydia, (Swed.,) Nielsen, Dublin 55 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Falkenburg, Curacoa 14 ds., with coffee, &c., and two passengers to Jos. Foulke's Sons. Left no vessels.

Brig Adella McLoon, (of Rockland,) Handley, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Proteus, (of Portland,) Worden, Trinidad, Cuba, Oct. 8, with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co. Oct. 13, lat. 23 12, lon. 84 50, fell in with wreck of schr. Joseph Waples, abandoned and full of water; both anchors and chains on deck.

Brig William Mason, (of Boston,) Adams, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Pond & Sage—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Oct. 24, lat. 30, lon. 78 40, Passed a vessel bottom up, of about 300 tons burden, apparently a long time in that situation.

Brig Rio, (of London,) McDonald, Pernambuco 39 ds., in ballast, to order.

Brig Mary Knowlton, McKee, Pascagoula 16 ds., with lumber to A. Parks—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Nuova Achille, (Ital.,) Ferraro, Palermo 68 ds., with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Port Spain, Trinidad, Oct. 5, with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Oct. 26, lat. 34, lon. 74, spoke brig D. S. Soule, from Portland, for Havana; Oct. 29, lat. 37 20, lon. 74, spoke brig James Miller, from —— for Boston, with loss of main topmast.

Schr. Louisa Smith, (of Brooksville,) Webber, Nassau 13 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Annie Freeman, (of Boothbay,) Waite, Porto Bello 23 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Hoadley, Bao & Co.; vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Susan Dearborn, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to order; vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Oct. 25, 100 miles N. of Jacksonville, passed a schr., bottom up of about 100 tons burden.

Schr. Morford and Trubee (of Walton, N. S.,) Smith, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 21 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. A. L. Putnam, (of Provincetown,) Phillips, San Blas 24 ds., with cocoa-nuts to J. D. Eldridge—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Oct. 28, Andrew C. Simpson, chief mate, of Mattapoisett, Mass., aged thirty years, died of inflammation of the bowels and was buried at sea.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Wilder, Tampico 36 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Wilson. Left no vessels.

Schr. Clara, (of Eastport,) Clark, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Parepa, Storer, Pensacola 16 ds., with lumber to R. M. Bushnell—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Oct. 29, lat. 37 40, lon. 74, passed schr. A. L. Putnam, bound N.; 30th, lat. 38, lon. 73 50, passed a schr. with loss of topmasts, supposed to be the Chas. H. Kelly, Gray, from Pensacola, for Boston.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Emma, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Winchester, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. W. Ayres, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Amelia, Terry, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Florida, (of Surry, Me.,) Jordon, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Isaac Eppinger—vessel to Warren Ray & Co.

BELOW.—Ship Pomona, (of Glasgow,) Hamilton, Liverpool Oct. 1, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. By pilot-boat Frances Perkins, No. 15.

WIND.—Sundown, light, S. S. E.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—Arr. steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 2.—Arr. steamers Charleston, from New-York; Flag, from Boston; barks Savannah, from London; Cynthia Palmer, from Wilmington, N. C.; brig Melrose, from Booth Bay; schrs. Helen Augusta, from New-York; Charles Morford, from Bath; N. T. Jerrell, from Baltimore; Florence Rogers, from New-York; G. B. Thatcher, from Boston. Sld. schr. Franconia, for a Northern port.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 2.—Arr. ship Calista Haws, from Liverpool; schrs. Jonas Smith, from New-York; Suliote, from New-York; brig Helen, from Philadelphia; steam-ship H. Livingston, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, Nov. 2.—The Allan steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Montreal Oct. 24, arr. here yesterday and proceeded to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 2.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship America, Capt. Bussius, from New-York Oct. 22, arr. to-day and sld. for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—The steamer Nevada, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York, for Liverpool, arr. at 7 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded.

REDUCTIONS.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

Nos. 20 and 22 John st.,

offer their entire stock in all departments

AT A LARGE REDUCTION

from former prices, thus presenting an unusually favorable opportunity to purchase

CHOICE BRONZE SETS AND SINGLE PIECES,

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

RICH GOLD AND CORAL JEWELRY

RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

LONDON, PARIS, AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS,

At Very Low Prices.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

SUPERIOR STEM-WINDERS, AND A FULL LINE OF COMPLICATED

WATCHES

Gorham Mfg. Co.,

Silversmiths,

Have opened, in connection with their wholesale business, a department for retailing their own productions in New-York. The attention of the public is respectfully requested to this superb stock of Solid Silver-ware and Gorham Plated-ware now offered at retail.

SALES-ROOMS: BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

CHENEY BROTHERS'

AMERICAN SILKS,

Black and Colored

GROS GRAINS.

We would invite attention to our large assortment of these fabrics, comprising all new and desirable colorings, selected specially for our retail trade.

The Silks of this manufacture are made in the most approved manner, and will not crack or change color in wearing, and we recommend them highly for cheapness, beauty and durability.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and 20th st., and Grand and Chrystie sts.

REDUCTIONS!

Le Boutillier Bros.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, MERINOS,

CASHMERES, CAMEL'S HAIR, EMPRESS CLOTH, SERGES, MOHAIRS, &C.,

AT

25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS

THAN FORMER PRICES.

Hamburg Edgings,

Paris Underwear,

Ladies' Ties, &c

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

No. 48 East Fourteenth Street,

UNION SQUARE.

BLANKETS,

By the Bale, Dozen or Pair.

2,000 pairs of fine white Blankets, slightly imperfect at about half price.

Splendid all-wool fine white Blankets at $2 50, $3 50, $4, and $5 per pair.

Just received, 5,000 pairs of fine dark-blue Blankets, being part of the stock of the

Boylston and Rittenhouse

Woolen Mills,

Sold last week at auction for cash, at $2 50, $3, and $3 50 per pair, worth $5.

BED COMFORTABLES, of our own manufacture, filled with fine white cotton, every one, and beautifully QUILTED at $1 50, $2, $2 50 and up.

Bargains in House-keeping Linens, from last week's panic auctions at

KOCH'S,

Carmine and Bleecker sts.

6th av. and Bleecker st. cars pass the store.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.